The New-York Times.

VOL. XI....NO. 3138. NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 12, 1861. PRICE TWO CENTS.

THE GREAT REBELLION.

No Further Movements Across the Potomac.

THE NEW OUTPOSTS BEING FORTIFIED.

Good Behavior of the Rebel Pickets.

IMPORTANT FROM MISSOURI.

Condition of Affairs in the Southwest.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE STATE CONVENTION.

ENCOURAGING NEWS FROM KENTUCKY.

Defeat of a Party of Rebels Near Hillsboro.

Interesting from Fortress Monroe.

Rebel Steamers Attempting to Run the Blockade.

SPECIAL DISPATCH FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Oct. 11.

HOW THE FANNY CAME TO BE EMPLOYED.

The explanation of the employment of the steamer *Fanny* in the service of the Government, without her being connected with the Navy Department, is perfectly clear. She was engaged by the Quartermaster's Department of the army, as all transport service is done by that branch. Ridiculous as it may appear, it is nevertheless a fact, that the naval expeditions are made up in this way,—the Navy Department furnishing the fighting vessels, but having nothing whatever to do with the vessels that carry the fighting men. If there is any hitch in the movements of such expeditions, it is because of this ridiculous division of what should be a whole. This system had its origin in the exclusiveness of the navy, which felt insulted that a man-of-war should be a transport, or a transport elevated to the grade of a man-of-war, by emanating from the same authority. Until this difficulty is removed, it is doubtful if we shall have any undertakings which will move with much similitude to a first-class Yankee clock.

OUR NEW ARMY POSITIONS.

Our pickets are out some distance in front of and below Fort Lyon, and foraging parties of cavalry proceed almost daily as low down as Mt. Vernon. Our outposts extend two miles west of Mason's Hill. Occasionally the rebel pickets are seen, but no recent attempts at picket shooting have transpired. Union men expelled from the neighborhood of the left of our lines are returning to their homes. At Munson's Hill the works have already been engineered into some importance.

AFFAIRS AT THE OUTPOSTS.

To-day I rode the circuit from Long Bridge over the Fairfax Pike to Bailey's Cross Roads; thence past Munson's and Upton's Hills, beyond Fall's Church; then to Lewinsville, and so back by Gen. SMITH'S late headquarters and over the Chain Bridge. The rebel pickets can be seen at a distance of three-quarters of a mile from our outposts along the route from Munson's Hill to Lewinsville. I found nothing of extraordinary interest occurring within the past twenty-four hours. We are making heavy works on all our outposts. It seems as if we were trenching the State of Virginia and clearing off the timber. By common consent, the pickets of both sides have ceased firing at each other. I did not hear of a single instance of firing occurring on the route I have indicated.

There is no change in the position of Gen. SMITH'S Division, excepting that he has removed his headquarters to SMOOT'S House, 1½ miles from Lewinsville.

Gen. MCCALL'S headquarters are at the tavern in Langley, and his division occupies the line of Little Rock turnpike to Prospect Hill. There are but few houses in Lewinsville, and these are deserted.

On the day our forces advanced to that village our skirmishers surprised a cavalry picket-guard at the cross-roads, and succeeded in killing two of them, the others escaping.

Gen. MCCALL and Staff visited to-day all the outposts beyond the Chain Bridge, including Lewinsville, and made a reconnoissance of the section of country lying between Lewinsville and Fall's Church, returning late at night.

The rebel cavalry pickets made their appearance this morning about a mile from Lewinsville, but soon retired.

Our pickets stationed near Prospect Hill were driven in last night by the rebels in force, their object being, doubtless, to ascertain the position of our advance.

All our troops are in a comfortable condition, those who recently changed their positions being tented and their general wants supplied.

The above is all that could be gleaned in a ride of about 50 miles to-day.

GEN. M'CLELLAN ACROSS THE RIVER.

Gen. MCCLELLAN, with his Staff, crossed the river early this morning and did not return until late this evening. He made a tour of inspection of our new outposts.

NO FIRING FROM THE REBEL BATTERIES ON THE POTOMAC.

For the week past the rebels have not fired a shot at any of our vessels on the Potomac. The *Pensacola* has made a successful trip as far as Alexandria, where she now lies, fitting up her machinery.

DESOLATE APPEARANCE OF ALEXANDRIA.

Alexandria presents the appearance of a city that has been decimated by a pestilence. But few people are in the city. Three-fourths of the pedestrians one meets are soldiers. The Provost Guard are stationed at the street corners to keep order, which it seems as though there is not sufficient life in the place to disturb. Three-quarters of the stores on King-street, the principal avenue of business, are closed, and many private residences are vacant. Cook-shops have been opened by negroes, at various points, to supply the wants of straggling soldiers. The secession feeling occasionally makes itself manifest. A citizen named WM. BUCKINGHAM, who had expressed treasonable sympathies, was put under $1,000 bonds to-day not to repeat the offence.

NO VISITORS WANTED.

For the information of many persons who come at a great sacrifice of time, money and personal comfort to Washington for the purpose of visiting their relatives in the army on the Virginia side of the Potomac, it is proper to state that, as Gen. MCCLELLAN considers such visits inconsistent with the good of the soldiers, as well as prejudicial to the success of the army generally, he has, by positive orders, refused passes.

The constant communication of families with their brothers, husbands and sons, is prevented by the refusal, which in many instances is the occasion of much painful embarrassment to the officers in charge, as well as to those who, after reaching Washington, are without the means of providing for their comfort. Many visit the city merely through curiosity, but they incur needless expense, as it cannot be gratified. No passes are granted excepting in extreme cases, where it is positively necessary.

THE BUSINESS OF WASHINGTON.

The prevalence of the war has had a wonderful effect upon the business relations of Washington, as any one who has visited the capital within the three months, has readily observed. While only local improvements have been retarded by hostilities, all branches of trade have largely increased. Heretofore, to be sure, houses have been let during the Summer at very low rates, so many having been vacated by the rebels who left for secesh; but of late, prices have advanced beyond even what they were a year ago, and to-day it is difficult to get a house in good repair at any rent. Washington society promises this Winter to be, perhaps, not brilliant, but pleasant, as a large number of houses have been taken by members of Congress and those connected with the Government, who contemplate bringing their families here for the Winter. Already the season of balls has commenced, and they are largely attended, as are all places of public amusement.

GOV. MORGAN IN WASHINGTON.

Major-Gen. E. D. MORGAN arrived in Washington this morning. He brings the assurance that New-York will have one hundred thousand men in the field before the close of this month, and that the Empire State is prepared to furnish a quarter of a million of men, and the material aid necessary to equip and maintain them. She will do her share in clearing the land of rebels and the sea of pirates, and show the Union that, as she is first and most prosperous in peace, so she will be first and most glorious in war.

THURLOW WEED IN TOWN.

Mr. THURLOW WEED is among the arrivals at Willard's this morning. Fortunately he came through this time without having his pockets picked.

INVESTIGATING GOVERNMENT CONTRACTS.

Representatives STEELE, of New-Jersey, and DAWES, of Massachusetts, have arrived here. They are members of the House Committee, appointed during the late session of Congress, to investigate all contracts made by the Government. After transacting some business at the War and Treasury Departments, they left the City this afternoon for St. Louis. One of their fellow Committee-men is awaiting them there. The Government has afforded every facility for the investigation, and it is known that the action of the Committee thus far has been highly beneficial to the pecuniary interests of the country.

PRIVATE SUPPLIES FOR THE TROOPS.

The following order was issued to-day from the Adjutant-General's office:

Supplies furnished by particular States for their volunteers in the service of the United States, will be turned over to the proper staff department of the army, and issued according to law and regulation to the troops of the State for which they were specially intended, but as such supplies will eventually be charged to the United States, any that may remain in excess of the regulation of allowances may, when so directed by the General commanding, be issued to any other troops in the service of the United States standing in need of them.

AN ARRESTED POSTMASTER.

The Postmaster at Great Mills, Maryland, a point in the Southern or secession part of the State, who was recently arrested, has been brought to the city, and is now in the custody of the Provost Marshal. The contents of the mail-bags seized at the same time are now being examined.

REBEL SYMPATHIZERS LEAVING.

The family of Ex-Minister DIMITRY will leave for Secesh next Monday. They go to New-Orleans, *viâ* Norfolk. Many of the females who sympathize with the rebels are leaving Washington, thus unmistakably indicating that the rebels have, for the present at least, abandoned the idea of wintering in the National Capital.

THE PRESIDENT'S PRIVATE SECRETARY.

Mr. NICOLAY, the President's Private Secretary, has again been compelled to leave Washington to recruit his health. The duties of the office fall upon Mr. JOHN HAY.

TWO MORE BRIGADIERS APPOINTED.

Two more Brigadier-Generals were appointed to-day, viz.: Capt. THOMAS J. WOOD and Lieut.-Col. RICHARD W. JOHNSON, both of Kentucky, and both of the United States cavalry. They have been assigned to commands in Kentueky.

ASSISTANT ADJUTANT-GENERAL APPOINTED.

Lieut. MCMILLAN, of the Artillery, has been appointed Assistant Adjutant-General on Gen. ANDREW PORTER'S Staff.

RECEIVING AMBASSADORS.

The Secretary of State has set apart Saturday of each week upon which to receive the Ambassadors of Foreign States. The new rule takes effect to-morrow. Interviews on any other day than Saturday must hereafter be provided for by special appointment.

CONSUL TO BAHIA.

JOSEPH R. PAXTON, of Pennsylvania, has been appointed Consul to Bahia, Brazil. The salary is one thousand a year, with the privilege of engaging in mercantile pursuits.

DECISIONS UNDER THE TARIFF ACT.

The Secretary of the Treasury has made the following decision of questions arising upon appeals from the decision of Collectors of Customs at Boston and New-York, under the Tariff act of last March:

An article known as "Burlaps," being a manufacture of jute, and being of the value of thirty cents or under per square yard, was properly charged with duty twenty-five *per centum ad valorem*.

The duty on gin, under first proof, should be assessed according to the following proviso, namely:

On all spirituous liquors as not enumerated, thirty-three and one-third *centum ad valorem*. The term "not enumerated" must be understood to mean all spirituous liquors for which no other provision is made, for such liquors of less strength than that of first proof. The duty of twenty per *centum ad valorem* was properly assessed on pipe clay, gas retorts, they not being, it is believed, commercially known and recognized as stone-ware within the meaning of the law. Worsted fabrics were claimed by certain appellants entitled to entry at the rate of twenty *centum*, but the Secretary of the Treasury decides that they were properly charged with duty of thirty *centum*, the act of March, 1861, not making, as a general fact, a distinction between woolen and worsted fabrics, but embracing them all under the terms of woolen and wool.

MISCELLANEOUS NEWS.

While the mail portion of the population of New-York State, between the ages of 18 and 45, capable of bearing arms, is 766,344, that of the State of Pennsylvania is 570,000.

Brokers and Bankers say the Money market is easier now than it has been at any other time within the past ten years.

The *Harriet Lane* is about to take on board a heavy armament of 32-pounders.

The *Pensacola*, though drawing seventeen feet of water, reached Alexandria without the least difficulty. She now lies off that city.

The *R. B. Forbes* lies in the channel waiting orders.

The *Pawnee*, *Pocahontas*, *Seminole* and *Harriet Lane*, are now in the hands of workmen, undergoing repairs, changing armaments, &c.

Baron VON VEGESAK, of Sweden, has been appointed an Aid to Maj.-Gen. WOOL.

W. L. ASHMORE has been appointed Collector of Customs at Burlington, N. J., and WARREN THORNBERRY, Surveyor at Paducah, Ky., vice WM. NOLAN, removed.

Capt. BARKER, of the McClellan Dragoons, has been promoted to a Major, and authorized to increase his company to a squadron.

REPORTS FROM THE UPPER POTOMAC.

DARNESTOWN, Md., Wednesday, Oct. 9.

Several movements by regiments in detail have transpired within the past few days, and it is the impression of outsiders that other movements are in contemplation. Everything connected with the government of Gens. BANKS' and STONE'S command is conducted with the utmost secrecy, and the most anxious "searcher after knowledge" cannot obtain any reliable intelligence in advance.

A serious and tragical affair occurred last Monday night, at the temporary encampment of the Fifth Connecticut Regiment. During the turmoil of pitching tents and preparing supper in the midst of a terrific storm, an unprincipled speculator smuggled a hogshead of liquor into the lines, and before detected by the officers, enough of his poisonous compound had been disposed of to create the greatest disturbance. An affray occurred, in which one citizen was killed, two or three wounded, and several horses and cattle shot. On the facts transpiring, Gen. BANKS issued an order for all the liquor within the limits of our pickets to be indiscriminately destroyed, and those found selling it to be arrested. To-day an "enterprising" individual, named JOSEPH TRAIL, succeeded in concealing a barrel in the woods and supplied it to passing soldiers, near Saithersburgh. Adjutant STONE and Surgeon DIMON, of the Nineteenth New-York, ferreted out the fellow, arrested him, and hurried him over to the care of Provost-Marshal STONE. His villainous beverage was destroyed on the spot.

Gen. WILLIAMS, an officer in the Mexican War, has been ordered to the command of the Third Brigade.

OPERATIONS IN KENTUCKY.

THE NEWS MORE ENCOURAGING.

CINCINNATI, Friday, Oct. 11.

A special dispatch from Indianapolis, to the *Commercial*, says:

"The news from Kentucky is encouraging. Our forces are constantly increasing, and the rebels are becoming discouraged. Many of BUCKNER'S men are without arms and shoes, and only a few are uniformed.

Enlisting is progressing rapidly. Kentuckians coming up to the work manfully.

Col. HAWKINS' Kentucky Regiment has occupied Owensburgh, and Judge WILLIAMS is rapidly filling up a regiment in the First District, which was formerly the Secession hot-bed.

The *Commercial's* Flemingsburgh, (Ky.,) correspondent says a messenger from Hillsboro has arrived stating that a company of rebels, 300 strong, under the command of Capt. HALLIDAY, of Nicholas County, were advancing on Hillsboro for the purpose of burning the place and attacking Flemingsburgh. Lieuts. SADLER and SERGEANT were dispatched with fifty Home Guards to intercept them. The enemy was found two miles beyond Hillsboro encamped in a barn. Our men opened fire on them, causing them to fly in all directions. The engagement lasted about twenty minutes. We captured 127 Enfield rifles, a large number of sabres, pistols, Bowie-knives and cavalry accoutrements. Our loss is three killed and two wounded.

GEN. ANDERSON'S RETIREMENT.

From the Louisville Journal.

Gen. ANDERSON, in conversation yesterday morning, speaking of his being compelled to leave his native State at this time, says he deeply regrets that his feeble health renders it necessary for him to do so. The selection of his successor is, however, entirely satisfactory to him. Gen. SHERMAN possesses in an eminent degree the soldierly qualities which are now needed in Kentucky, and trusts that he may, by God helping, utterly defeat the insolent rebels, who, with professions of friendship, protection and assistance on their lips, are violating personal liberty, breaking up the happiness and unity of families, destroying both life and property, reviling the public authorities, nullifying laws, usurping the government of the State as far as they can, and endeavoring by the power of arms and terror of military rule to force Kentucky, against her repeatedly declared will, to take part with *them* in their unholy and wicked efforts to overthrow the National Government, and to erect in its stead a reign of tyranny and misrule such as is unknown in the history of the world. He urges upon his fellow-countrymen to rally at once—to come with any kind of arms they can get—and not let it be said that Kentucky has to rely upon her neighbors, who have so promptly and cheerfully responded to his call, from Indiana, Ohio, and Illinois. Let it be proved by their conduct, that her sons are determined to be even with the foremost in defence of her honor and the protection of her sons and daughters.

GENERAL ORDERS, NO. 6.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND, LOUISVILLE, Ky., Oct. 8, 1861.

The following telegraphic order was received yesterday at these headquarters:

Brig.-Gen. Anderson:

To give you rest necessary to restoration of health, call Brig.-Gen. SHERMAN to command the Department of the Cumberland. Turn over to him your instructions and report here in person as soon as you may without retarding your recovery.

(Signed,) WINFIELD SCOTT.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 6, 1861.

In obedience to the above order, I hereby relinquish the command of this Department to Brig.-Gen. SHERMAN. Regretting deeply the necessity which renders this step proper, I do it with less reluctance because my successor, Brig.-Gen. SHERMAN, is the man I had selected for that purpose. God grant that he may be the means of delivering this Department from the marauding band, who, under the guise of relieving and befriending Kentucky, are doing all the injury they can to those who will not join them in their accursed warfare. ROBT. ANDERSON,

Brigadier-General U. S. A., Commanding.

OLIVER D. GREENE, Assistant Adjutant-General.

GENERAL ORDERS—NO. 7.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND, LOUISVILLE, Ky., Oct. 8, 1861.

Brig.-Gen. ROBERT ANDERSON having relinquished the command of this Department, in General Orders No. 6 of this date, the undersigned assumes command of the Department.

W. T. SHERMAN, Brigadier-General.

OLIVER D. GREENE, Assistant Adjutant-General.

GENERAL ORDERS—NO. 8.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND, LOUISVILLE, Ky., Oct. 8, 1861.

All persons who have been authorized by competent authority to raise regiments for service in this Department, are hereby ordered to report immediately by letter to these headquarters the number of men actually raised at the time of the report, their position, and their condition for service.

The report will embrace the amount of clothing received (if any) for the regiments, the number of arms received, the number of men who have their own arms, the facilities for transporting their regiments to camps of rendezvous, and such other military information with regard to their regiments as they may deem useful to the Commanding General.

By command of Brig.-Gen. ANDERSON.

OLIVER D. GREENE, Assistant Adjutant-General.

THE REBELLION IN MISSOURI.

INTERESTING FROM THE SOUTHWEST.

JEFFERSON CITY, Mo., Thursday, Oct. 10.

A scout has just arrived here from Springfield, and reports at headquarters that there are only 1,000 rebels at that place. He also learned that BEN MCCULLOCH was at Camp Jackson with only 150 men, waiting for reinforcements from Arkansas. A large party of MCCULLOCH'S force, who were with him at the battle of Wilson's Creek, were with Gen. PRICE at Lexington, and the rest are with Gen. HARDEE. BEN MCCULLOCH expects to join Gen. PRICE at Sac River about the 20th inst., and the combined forces then expect to march on Jefferson City. This information is believed to be entirely reliable.

Lieut.-Col. BROWN, of the Seventh Missouri Regiment, Provost-Marshal at Tipon, shot a private of the Sixth Missouri Regiment this morning. The Lieutenant-Colonel ordered the private to lay down some boards he was tearing from a fence, and upon his refusing to do so, fired at him, killing him instantly. The affair created the most intense excitement among the soldiers. The Second and Sixth Missouri Regiments rushed to arms, and demanded that Lieut.-Col. BROWN be delivered up to them. A park of artillery was drawn out in front of the Provost-Marshal's office, and BROWN was threatening to fire upon the mutinous soldiers when the train left.

MISSOURI STATE CONVENTION.

ST. LOUIS, Friday, Oct. 11.

The State Convention met here this morning, and a quorum being present proceeded to business.

A resolution was adopted authorizing the Chair to appoint five committees to report on the various subjects for the action of the Convention, viz: Military Offices, Elections, Ways and Means, and Revenue.

In the afternoon session of the Convention, among a number of resolutions offered to the various committees, was the following by Mr. HITCHCOCK:

"*Resolved*, That the Committee on Ways and Means be instructed to consider the expediency of action by this Convention for the purpose of confiscating the property of all citizens, residents, or persons in the State who shall, after the expiration of a reasonable time, be found aiding or abetting the rebellion now on foot within its borders, and for the application of all property so confiscated, first to reimburse loyal citizens of the State for losses sustained by them in support of the National and State Governments, and second, the use of the State, and that the Committee report by ordinance or otherwise."

Mr. HOWELL moved to reject the resolution at once, stating that he did not wish such a resolution to come before the Committee, of which he was a member, even for consideration.

The motion to reject was lost. Ayes, 22; noes, 28.

Mr. HOWELL then resigned his place on the Committee, and the vacancy was filled by Mr. IRWIN.

Gov. GAMBLE'S Message to the Convention asked for a more simple and efficient military law than now exists, and recommends prompt measures to provide means to carry on the State Government, and meet the present extraordinary emergencies.

The postponement of the State election, ordered by the last session of the Convention, and, as in consequence of such postponement, his own term of office would continue longer than was contemplated, he suggests the appointment of some person to discharge the executive duties during the prolonged period that will elapse before an election can be had.

MOVEMENTS OF SECRETARY CAMERON.

ST. LOUIS, Friday, Oct. 11.

Secretary CAMERON and Adjutant-Gen. THOMAS arrived here this morning. It is understood they come on business connected with the Department of the West and will remain some days.

A salute of fifteen guns were fired in honor of Secretary CAMERON and Adjutant-Gen. THOMAS at the Arsenal this evening.

DEPARTURE OF FREMONT'S ARMY.

JEFFERSON CITY, Oct. 8, 1861.

At break of day all was bustle and activity in the camps. Regiments had been leaving all night, and were still striking their tents and moving off in the direction of the Sedalia road. Gen. FREMONT, with his staff and body guard, had been encamped on an eminence, about a mile south of the city and partly overlooking it. From early morning, this had been the scene of preparation and bustle. The tents were struck, carriages and baggage-wagons disputed the passage at every step. Around the base of the hill the body-guard were equipping and mounting their horses. Brilliant staff officers rushed here and there, jabbering incomprehensible French to bewildered Americans. The General himself could be seen moving from place to place, with a handful of papers, and followed by a cloud of Colonels and lesser lights, asking for posting orders, or in most cases for explanation of orders. On the brow of the hill stood Mrs. FREMONT, gaily chatting to a group of officers, her sole attendant a youngish-looking lady with a jocky hat, who did the agreeable to another group of officers. Near by, a son of the General, a boy of ten or twelve, smartly dressed in uniform, was superintending the harnessing of a miniature war horse, with miniature bridle and saddle, and pistol holsters, which he mounted and rode off, attending the Captain of the body guard, and looking for all the world like the Captain seen through the wrong end of a telescope. If this war continues, we bid fair to return to the feudal times, when a youth's education consisted in knowing how to bear himself in arms. Gen. ASBOTH amused himself by playing with a younger boy, who tottered along in a sergeant's uniform. At last the cavalcade got ready to move. The traveling kitchen, in disgust at so much delay, had gone on, and now got mixed up with the body guard, and was ignominiously obliged to halt and wait for the baggage train. This occasioned some confusion, but everybody bore it with patience, doubtless considering that a traveling kitchen, with all its savory adjuncts, was too important a thing to be lightly abused.

Mrs. FREMONT rode in the General's traveling carriage, from the camp into town, where the General parted with her and rode on at the head of the line.

The cavalcade moved through town at 11½ o'clock. The General and Staff rode on at a brisk trot, followed at a slower pace by the body guard and the baggage train. All the afternoon belated wagons were leaving, and officers riding back with messages, so that it was not until late that the town resumed its usual quiet. Even unhappy newspaper correspondents might have been seen rushing frantically hither and thither completing their tardy equipments. Gen. FREMONT had interested himself personally in procuring horses for them, but in the hurry and confusion of starting, those who had postponed personal attention to the matter until the eleventh hour, found themselves in the condition of the foolish virgins, and their lamentations were about as doleful. At last they were all mounted, when they concluded to put their horses aboard the train and go to Sedalia by rail this morning.

MILITARY AND NAVAL INTELLIGENCE.

Forty horses were drafted from the Third Rhode Island Regiment, yesterday, and stabled in the City, ready for embarkation on board one of the chartered steamers, which has had stalls fixed up for their accommodation. The baggage wagons are already on board. It is said these horses will be transferred to some other regiments, the Third Rhode Islanders retaining only just sufficient for their own purposes. This Regiment has been in readiness to leave Fort Hamilton for some days past, and is daily expecting orders to march. It seems highly probable that the regiment will form part of the expedition which will very shortly leave this port.

The United States bark *Amanda* hauled alongside the wharf at the Brooklyn Navy-yard, yesterday, and commenced taking on board her armament and ammunition. This vessel, and the barks *Brazalaria*, *Gem of the Seas*, *Midnight*, and ship *Courier*, are not supply ships, but are being fitted out as gunboats.

The *Rhode Island* took on board a large quantity of fresh meat and ice yesterday, and will sail to-day for Fortress Monroe.

The United States steamer *Connecticut* will take the berth vacated by the *Rhode Island*, and fill up with stores. It is supposed that this steamer will be the one selected to tow the old frigate *Brandywine* to her station off Fortress Monroe.

A large quantity of ammunition was sent from the Brooklyn Navy-yard, yesterday, to the gunboat *Ottawa*, now at anchor off the Battery.

Upwards of ten thousand men—mechanics, laborers, &c.—are now employed at the Brooklyn, Charleston, Philadelphia, Washington and Portsmouth Navy-yards, comparatively few new boats being in the course of construction at the Navy-yards. These ten thousand men are chiefly employed in fitting out and repairing purchased vessels, and in arming the new gunboats built by private contract. There have also been many old United States vessels put in repair lately.

BOSTON, Friday, Oct. 11.

The United States gunboats *W. G. Anderson*, *Kingfisher* and *Ethan Allen*, sailed from below to-day.

AFFAIRS IN WESTERN VIRGINIA.

A STEAMER ESCAPED FROM THE REBELS.

GALLIPOLIS, Ohio, Friday, Oct. 11.

The steamer *Izetta*, laden with Government property, left here this morning, destined for Camp Enyart, on the Kanawha River, and when opposite to Red House Shoals, which is thirty miles above Point Pleasant, was fired into by 100 rebel cavalry from the south bank of the river, and ordered to land. Capt. WINDSOR declined doing so, and by the engines alone, the pilot having been compelled to leave his post, succeeded in turning his boat down the stream and escaped, reaching here this afternoon.

The balls passed through the pilot-house, cabin and engine-room, but no person was injured.

The Government steamer *Silver Lake* is supposed to have been captured by the rebels.

Reports are rife that a large body of rebels are advancing towards the river, to cut off Gen. ROSECRANS' supplies.

THE NEWS FROM KANAWHA.

From the Cincinnati Commercial, Oct. 10.

Capt. C. G. BROADWELL, of Company G, Thirty-fourth Ohio Regiment, (PIATT'S ZOUAVES,) arrived in this city last night, on the steamer *Glenwood*, direct from the Kanawha. He left Camp Platt, which is situated ten miles above Charleston, on the Kanawha Tuesday morning. Col. GUTHRIE, with the First Kentucky, is at Charleston. The Second Kentucky is at Gauley. Gen. ROSECRANS is at Mountain Cove, a strong position, twenty-five miles beyond Gauley. He had advanced ten miles further, to Little Sewell, but the enemy were too well intrenched and too strong at Big Sewell, five miles further on, to be attacked, and ROSECRANS fell back as an invitation to the enemy to come out and have a fair fight.

The whereabouts of Gen. LEE is not accurately known, but it is conjectured by some that he proposes to enter Eastern Kentucky, and that his column consists of ten thousand men. This is, however, mere conjecture. The latest reliable intelligence from ROSECRANS is up to Sunday morning, at which time a considerable number of sick who were sent to the hospitals at Gallipolis and this city, left his camp. He had not had any battle, as reported, though the troops at Gauley thought they heard cannonading on the 26th ult. There was no expectation of an attempt to force his position. This intelligence is entirely reliable, and will relieve apprehensions that some have felt as to his safety. The weather in the Gauley region is terribly bad. The rain falls almost incessantly. There have not been forty-eight hours clear weather for some time. The troops have to endure hardships that tell unfavorably upon their sanitary condition. Two hundred sick, prostrated by fever or disabled by rheumatism, were sent to the hospitals by the Glenwood. The troops of ROSECRANS' column are well clothed, having plenty of overcoats and blankets. They stand greatly in need of India-rubber blankets and water-proof overcoats for those who have to stand guard. It is to be hoped these will at once be provided. They would save many valuable lives. The fight at Chapmanville was a sharp and bloody affair. Five of the Platt Zouaves were killed on the spot, or have died of their wounds, and six were wounded slightly, and are doing well.

THE CASE OF COL. RANKIN.

TORONTO, Friday, Oct. 11.

Contrary to expectations, although the Rankin case came up before the magistrates and was concluded, the decision was postponed till to-morrow.

PRESENTATION OF COLORS.

POUGHKEEPSIE, Friday, Oct. 11.

The Twentieth Regiment, Col. PLATT, visited Poughkeepsie to-day. They were received by the Ellsworth Grays, headed by the Seventh Regiment Band. They were presented with a stand of colors by the ladies of Poughkeepsie, and a splendid flag by Mrs. JAMES WINSLOW, a good dinner by the citizens, and returned to camp this P. M.

FOR FORT LAFAYETTE.

PHILADELPHIA, Friday, Oct. 11.

W. J. PACKARD was arrested here to-day on an order from the State Department as being an alleged emissary from Richmond, where he was connected with SLOAT & Co. PACKARD has represented himself in Cincinnati and other cities as an refugee from the South, and lately visited Washington, it is said, on the pretence of giving valuable information to the Federal authorities, and had, while there, ample opportunity to discover the position and strength of our forces. He was sent to Fort Lafayette this evening.

ARRIVAL OF PRIZE SCHOONERS IN PHILADELPAIA.

PHILADELPHIA, Friday, Oct. 11.

The schooners *Ocean Wave*, *Harriet Ryan* and *Mecca* have been brought as prizes from Hatteras Inlet the Navy-yard.

DEPARTURE OF THE GERMAN LIGHT ARTILLERY BATTALION.

Yesterday the German Light Artillery Battalion, under command of Lieut.-Col. BRICKEL, left for the seat of war. The command numbers 400 men. As yet the men have neither horses nor guns, but will be provided with them on reaching Washington. Subjoined is a list of the officers:

Lieutenant-Colonel—A. BRICKEL.
Major—A. Aindtt.
Adjutant—Ph. Beeler.
Company A—Captain, Otto Dietrich; First Lieutenant, Rinerien; Second Lieutenant, Pleisser.
Company B—Captain, A. Voegelee; First Lieutenant, Remberger; Second Lieutenant, Abel.
Company C—Captain, Geo. E. Billig; First Lieutenant, Wever; Second Lieutenant, Martin.
Company D—Captain, E. Grimm; First Lieutenant, Klein; Second Lieutenant, Schmitzlein.

MARSHAL KANE TRANSFERRED TO FORT COLUMBUS.

KANE, the Ex-Police Marshal of Baltimore, was yesterday transferred from Fort Lafayette to Fort Columbus, by order of the Secretary of State. The reasons for the change were not made known. CHAS. MCGILL and SAMUEL ANDERSON were, yesterday, released from Fort Lafayette, on taking the oath of allegiance, administered by United States Marshal MURRAY.

THE ALLEGED SEIZURE OF NEW-ORLEANS.

From the Louisville Journal, Oct. 9.

We have heard vague rumors for several days hat New-Orleans had been occupied by the National troops. Intelligence was received in this city last evening, by way of Nashville, which leads us to believe that the rumor has its foundation in fact. One report, in which we place confidence, says that the National forces took possession of the city on the 5th inst., without firing a gun. It is said that the fleet after the desertion of Ship Island by the rebels, passed, Mississippi City, Biloxi and Pass Christian, which were evacuated, and made an easy conquest of the city. It was found that the incomplete fortifications at Bay St. Louis had been abandoned by the rebels, and the city surrendered on the 5th inst., in compliance with the formal demand of the commander of the National forces.

The above statement is the substance of a dispatch said to have been published in the Nashville papers of the 6th inst.

[*For other Rebellion News, see Eighth Page.*]

TWO DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE ASIA.

European Intervention in Mexico.

Contradictory Statements in Regard to the Triple Alliance.

The Expedition Approved by President Lincoln.

ANOTHER LETTER FROM MR. RUSSELL.

The Novelist Bulwer-Lytton, on our Affairs.

Progress of Events on the Continent.

The American Squadron Returning from China.

Further Advance in Cotton---Breadstuffs at a Decline---Consols 93 1-8 a 93 1-4.

The Royal Mail steamship *Asia*, Capt. LOTT, which sailed from Liverpool at 1 o'clock on the afternoon of the 28th, and from Queenstown on the 29th ult., arrived here yesterday morning.

The *Arago* arrived off Southampton on the night of the 26th ult.

On the evening of the 26th ult., a special religious service was held at the Islington Presbyterian Church in Liverpool, as a mark of sympathy with the National humiliation appointed to be observed in America on that day. Rev. Dr. WHITE conducted the service. He regarded the American war in the light of a correction from God to improve, and not as a judgment to destroy. The cause of the war he believed to be the curse of Slavery, and he argued that the war would be the death-blow of Slavery.

Mr. GEORGE FRANCIS TRAIN writes to the Liverpool *Post*, urging the immediate imposition of an export duty on cotton, as a means of staving off the difficulty that will arise from the approaching short supply.

Mr. WILLIAM FARREN, the celebrated actor, died on the 24th, at the age of 75.

The Board of Trade returns for August show a falling off in the exports of 8¾ ₱ cent., as compared with the same month last year, but they are 2 ₱ cent. higher than in August, 1859. The diminution in the shipments to the United States during August was equal to £1,000,000 sterling.

The appointment of Lord CLARENDON as Ambassador Extraordinary to the coronation of the King of Prussia, is officially announced.

The Bank of France, on the 26th, raised its rate of discount from 5 to 5½ ₱ cent.

A serious railroad collision occurred on the Northern Railway, near the Paris station on the 26th ult. Five persons were killed, and it was feared others would die from the injuries they sustained.

The Bourse was heavy and lower. Rentes on the 27th declined to 68 80.

France has purchased foreign wheat to the value of eleven millions sterling since last harvest—hence the rapid loss of bullion by the Bank.

The *Times'* Paris correspondent says that telegraphic dispatches state, from clerical sources, that the Pope is more seriously ill than he has yet been; they speak of danger to his life. There is no reason to suspect the truth of this statement.

Advices from Turin state that the Minister of the United States, in that city, denies that he made any application to Gen. Garibaldi to take command of the Federal Army.

The *Gazette du Danube* reports that an attempt was recently made at Vienna to assassinate the Archduke ALBERT, by placing a bomb in a place where the Archduke would wait for a train for Vienna. The bomb is said to have exploded half an hour after the Prince had departed.

The Custom-house officers at Pesth having seized some smuggled tobacco, the informer, a woman, was furiously pursued by the people. The military who interfered were received with hisses and cries, whereupon they used their arms, and several people were wounded. Numerous arrests were made.

A most abundant harvest in Hungary is said to have rendered the rural population better disposed to pay taxes to the Austrian Government.

A Vienna dispatch says that KLAPKA, KOSSUTH and TURR will have a conference with M. DEAK and other Hungarians, relative to the affairs of Hungary.

The Spanish Government still refused to acknowledge any sovereign of Naples but FRANCIS the Second, and a rumor was current at Madrid that Baron TECCO, the Italian Minister, was on the point of breaking off diplomatic relations and leaving Madrid.

The American men-of-war had left China for home with the exception of one small vessel, which remained behind at the earnest request of American firms. This vessel had gone suddenly to Shanghai, owing to the purchase there of a schooner for the purpose, it was believed, of being armed as a privateer under the Confederate flag. A Russian line-of-battle ship, the *Swellana*, of 100 guns and 800 men, had been lost on the coast of Japan. All the crew are reported to have perished.

The London *Times* calls for a strong naval demonstration against Japan in preference to a simple remonstrance.

THE COALITION AGAINST MEXIC

THE PROJECTED TREATY DOUBTED.

From the Paris Patrie.

An English journal announces that the Mexican question has been the object of a Convention between the three Powers interested, and also gives the substance of the said Convention. The English journal has not been correctly informed. We are assured that the Government of the Emperor has completely approved of the conduct of M. DUBOIS DE SALIGNY, has manifested its extreme dissatisfaction with the Juarez Government, and its decided intention to protect the interests of the French, but *as yet no decision has been taken as to the means to be adopted for securing that result.*

From the Journal des Débats.

Our readers will no doubt have been somewhat surprised, as we are, at the revelations which one English cotemporary has made. In reading the complete programme of the expedition in a journal which is considered to be well-informed on the secrets of the English Cabinet, a very simple and very innocent reflection rises to the mind. If the treaty referred to is on the eve of being signed; if the three Governments have come to an understanding not only on the principle, but on the plan and details of the expedition, as the English journal alleges, how happens it that we receive the first news of the matter from London? How is it that, at the present moment, we are reduced to the information which is supplied by the English Press? Why does the *Moniteur*, or at least the journals which on occasion serve as its substitutes, continue to maintain absolute silence on this subject? On the other hand, *how can the almost official notification which the Morning Post has just made be reconciled with the language which for some days past has been employed by the journals of Madrid, and with the pompous details they have given on the subject of the expedition which the Spanish Government is to undertake against Mexico on its own account, and "on its own resolution?"* These are questions to which it seems to us the French public has some right to have an answer.

AN OFFICIAL REASSERTION

From the London Post.

The *Patrie* is at some pains to contradict the

statements which have recently appeared in these columns. Our cotemporary, which has lost the semi-official character which it formerly possessed, appears to become reckless in hazarding its statements. We repeat, in the certainty that the issue will prove the truth of our assertion, that a convention will shortly be signed by the Governments of England, France and Spain, who have decided upon sending a joint expedition to Mexico, to obtain full redress for their long-standing grievances.

DETAILS OF THE ARRANGEMENT.

From the London Times.

The assurance, in spite of the denial of the *Patrie*, that the British Government, in conjunction with France and Spain, and with the consent of the United States, has resolved upon an intervention in Mexico, will cause neither surprise nor dissatisfaction. The wonder has been that powerful nations should have been content to forego the usual rights conceded them by public law, and to leave their citizens to be robbed and murdered with impunity by the savages and fanatics of a decaying Republic. The misdeeds of the Mexican Government, or rather of the succession of factions which have borne that name, are so many that any recapitulation of grievances would be idle. The last fifteen years have been passed by foreign settlers and merchants in a state of constant uneasiness, and of late neither life nor property has been safe. We have, on more than one occasion, commented on the extraordinary news which has reached us from that distracted country, and it may be said that, for the last year or two, the scandals made known by the arrival of each succeeding mail have surpassed those that had gone before. To dishonesty, to repudiation, to the legal and irremediable plunder of our countrymen by the default of a bankrupt community, we were steeled by long endurance. We were used to corrupt judges, trafficking and jobbing officials, insolent underlings, and all the hateful creatures which are generated by the rottenness of a State. Nor were we likely to be moved by ordinary crimes. Half-caste vagabonds might waylay travelers or murder respectable citizens within a few miles of the capital, and as long as it was possible to hold the Government free from responsibility, and to suppose that these were only private malefactors, England would have acted on the maximum that he who lives abroad takes the country of his residence as he finds it, and cannot appeal to his own sovereign for protection against ordinary injuries. But the time has come when forbearance will be no longer possible. It is plain law and good sense that when the injuries done to a foreign settler are owing to the act or neglect of the Government of the country where he lives, his own sovereign has a right to call upon the offending State for redress. Now, in this case, the outrages committed are, beyond a doubt, the result of the violence of political parties in Mexico and the complete anarchy into which the Republic has fallen. British subjects have been plundered not only by the ruffians to whom the evil times have given impunity, but by the chiefs of the contending factions, and even by men who have called themselves the rulers, and who have been, for the time, the rulers of the country. It would be satisfactory to be able to say that these excesses have been committed by the party which is most opposed to liberal principles, and which is constituted chiefly by the numberless priests of the country, leading the most ignorant and savage of the Mexican race. *But, though undoubtedly the party of Juarez is far less guilty than its opponents, and though at the present time it is the ecclesiastical guerillas and bandits who are chiefly the terror of the foreign residents, yet no party in Mexico is free from blame, nor can any justly complain that the Republic is threatened by foreign Powers for what is the fault of a faction only.*

It is understood that the intervention will take place as soon as the weather permits the action of European forces in such a climate. The city of Mexico, should it be thought necessary to penetrate so far, is, from its position, sufficiently healthy; but Vera Cruz and the coast are, perhaps, as pestiferous as any part of the earth's surface. Vomito and cholera will be best avoided by doing in the Winter months what is necessary to be done. This is, however, to anticipate. It may be that events will so fall out as to spare us the trouble of anything resembling a campaign, and that the mere presence of a combined squadron in the Gulf and the seizure of certain ports will urge the Mexican Government to new exertions in keeping the peace, and will convince the malcontents that they must confine themselves to some form of opposition more constitutional than brigandage. That our own Government and that of France are this time in earnest the Mexican factions will soon find. Earl RUSSELL yielded to the remonstrances and entreaties of a number of sufferers, and, not from any ambitious promptings, but merely from common humanity and a consideration of what is due to the honor of England, his Lordship, with the concurrence of the Cabinet, determined that the time had come when the interests of Englishmen must be protected by the power of their country. *On this resolve being communicated to the French Government, M. Thouvenel, we believe, stated that the Emperor had come to a similar conclusion, and had made up his mind to give his own subjects in those regions efficient protection. Spain in the meantime, elated, perhaps, with the success of St. Domingo, was preparing to avenge a long series of alleged injuries, and, on communicating this intention to the two Powers, was admitted to share in the proposed intervention.*

A suspicion will, perhaps, occur to many people, which, as it is unfounded, had better be alluded to at once. It will be said that these three European Powers have taken advantage of the dissensions of the North American Union to carry out plans which verge upon a violation of the Monroe doctrine. For years, it will be argued, the Mexicans have been cheating and insulting and robbing Englishmen, but as long as the United States existed in their integrity, and a quick-tempered democracy was on the watch for an excuse to quarrel with England, we submitted to the avenging counsels within ourselves. But now that the hands of the Americans are turned against each other in a fratricidal contest, the league which Lord ABERDEEN and M. GUIZOT were foiled in making sixteen years ago is revived, and "the American balance of power" is sought to be established by a joint expedition of the monarchies of Europe. This is a plausible objection, and will probably be met with in a good many of the American journals, particularly those of the Democratic Party. *The full assent of the American President has, it is said, been given to the expedition.* The outrages on American citizens have been as numerous and shameful as those under which the residents of any other country have suffered. The Priest Party, especially, has been singularly hostile to the people of the United States. Mr. LINCOLN is aware that things cannot go on any longer in their present state, and that, if Mexico is to be kept from sinking back into barbarism, if any foreigners at all are to remain in the country, if commerce is not to be wholly destroyed in one of the noblest regions of the world, there must be an interference of some kind. A joint expedition is a sufficient guarantee that the cause of humanity will not be made a pretext to cover any ambitious schemes. *Neither England nor France will have the power, even if they desired it, to possess themselves of any portion of the republican soil, or to stipulate for exclusive advantages to the detriment of the United States.* There is also another consideration which may not have been without its weight with the Washington Cabinet, and that is that the relations of Mexico with the Northern States are wholly altered by the momenteus event which has taken place within the last few months. Whatever may be the assertions of the Northerners, they must look upon the permanent separation of the Southern States and the formation of a second Republic as at least highly probable; and in the action of England and France, Mr. LINCOLN, perhaps, only sees an intervention in the affairs of a country which is soon to be divided from his own by the territory of a rival, and perhaps unfriendly Power, whose ambition it may soon be desirable to check. At any rate, as we are informed, *the Government of the United States will not oppose itself to the plans on which the European Powers have decided for restoring tranquility in Mexico.*

The only point on which there may possibly be a difference between ourselves and our allies regards the Government of the Republic. *England will be content to see it remain in the hands of the Liberal Party, which is now in power, while France and Spain are suspected of a partiality for the ecclesiastical rule, which has been recently overthrown.* It would, indeed, be strange if France were in both the Old and New World to make herself the protector of priests and bandits. Just as in Italy the partisan of FRANCIS II. is fitted out at Rome ssr his work of making the kingdom of Naples ungovernable, so in Mexico the roads throughout the country, and even the streets of the capital, are infested by plunderers whom the leaders of the Church Party do not hesitate to call their friends. The murders and tortudings which have taken place lately are the work of men left by MARQUEZ, a noted partisan and the chief hope of the priests. Whatever happens, there must not be placed in power again; for to the barbarism and superstition of the Mexican Church are owing nearly all the evils which afflict the country. Its power has been curtailed by the Government now in office, and this benefit to civilization somewhat atones for many of its shortcomings.

THE TREATY PROPOSES TOO LITTLE.

From the European Times.

The capital is not to be reached, the murderers are to escape with impunity, and the treaty merely binds the three powers to *blockade* the principal ports, and to sequester the customs revenue, to satisfy the claims of certain British, French, and Spanish merchants! It is Don Pacifico over again on a somewhat larger area, and as the debts were principally contracted in 1824 and 1825, the appearance of the combined fleets, with a writ of distress on board, to enforce compulsory payment of engagements formed nearly forty years ago, must appear to the civilized world the most edifying spectacle which has occurred since the law of debtor and creditor was first propounded. *To make the Queen's navy the instrument of collecting old debts due to private individuals, while murder and rapine in the outports and the capital have been events of ordinary occurrence, is not what was expected from Lords Russell and Palmerston, nor would it have been tolerated, we think, had Parliament been sitting.*

HOW THE END WILL BE EFFECTED.

From the Manchester Guardian.

This task, in the hands of the maritime nations which are about to undertake it, is obviously rendered an easy one by the extent of the seaboard of Mexico and the relative importance of its commerce. We have only to occupy the entrance to the principal ports, and we hold our hands upon the channel through which all the revenues of the country must flow. Following the course approved of by the Mexican Government itself when it hypothecated part of its custom duties for the payment of the interest due to foreign bondholders, it is proposed that the Consuls of the three Powers at the ports which we think proper to seize shall receive the customs dues, half of which they will pay over to the Mexican authorities, retaining the other half in satisfaction of the claims of their respective Governments. If the object sought by this proceeding can be attained there will be no necessity for landing an army in the country, which is justly thought to be objectionable, on the score not only of its expense, but of its tendency to lead to future complications among the intervening powers. Of course, whether or not it be desirable to march troops upon the city of Mexico, is principally a question of money, for we should not have the slightest reason to apprehend meeting any enemy whose power of resistance need be taken into account. *But it is difficult to know what an Anglo-French army could do when they got to the Capitol, to bring either the authorities or the people to reason, and we could hardly hope to avoid laying the seeds of international dissensions and jealousies such as constitute the besetting danger of combined military expeditions.* We adopt a much safer and more effective course, by taking hold of the neck of the Mexican purse, and levying toll in satisfaction of our grievances before we allow the broad pieces to pass into the coffers of the State.

From what has been said, it will be seen that this movement is grossly misrepresented by the statement that it is undertaken solely for the recovery of our debts. Breach of faith with the holders of Mexican securities is the smallest part of our grievance, and, though for other and more heinous injuries we may be compelled to take satisfaction in the form of money, *our main object is to secure protection, if possible, for foreigners who have made Mexico their residence in the pursuit of honorable and peaceful callings. A welcome feature has been added to the affair since the intention of the Government was first made known by the announcement that the full assent of the American President has been given to the expedition.* Of course, no English Administration, worthy of its function would think for a moment of allowing its course to be influenced by a pretension so totally unwarranted as that involved in what is called the Monroe doctrine. In the present unhappy condition of America, however, there will, we are assured, be a very general disposition in this country to treat the wishes of the Federal Government with more than usual delicacy; and on this ground alone we rejoice that the proceedings which are to be taken to restore the tranquility of Mexico are expected to encounter neither opposition nor remonstrance on the part of the Cabinet of Washington.

HOW MEXICAN BONDS ARE AFFECTED.

From the Times City Correspondent, Sept. 26.

The operations in Mexican stock to-day have again been of an extraordinary character, both as regards number and amount, and the fluctuations have been wide, in consequence of an apparently unqualified contradiction given by the *Patrie* to that statement published in London the day before yesterday, that the bases of a combined intervention by England, Spain and France had been definitively arranged. The last price yesterday was 26 to ¼, and the early transactions this morning showed almost undiminished firmness. They varied between 25¾ and 26¼; but on the publication of the paragraph from the *Patrie* there was a rapid fall to 25½. Many of the operators, however, still manifested full confidence, and purchases were renewed on a considerable scale, causing a rebound to 26. Ultimately the tendency to dullness predominated, and the final bargains were at 25¾ to ½. The arrangement of the account will commence to-morrow, and much agitation is likely to be again manifested, the recent range of price having been between about 21 and 26¾. Other foreign stocks were generally steady.

From the Times City Correspondent, Sept. 27.

The explanation this morning of the actual position of the Mexican question caused a complete renewal of buoyancy in the market, and the opening transactions were at 27 to ¾, or nearly 2 per cent. above the closing price of yesterday. There was again a large business during the day, but it was of a steady character. The only relapse was to 26½, and this proved temporary, the final quotation being the same as that at the commencement—namely, 27 to ¾.

THE LONDON TIMES LETTERS.

More of Mr. Russell's Correspondence—Aspects of Affairs at the Capital of the United States—Progress of the War.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Sept. 13.

THE ATTITUDE OF KENTUCKY.

The most vital and important question of the hour here—perhaps of the year—is the course which will be taken in Kentucky. The Legislature has decided by a large majority to demand that the Confederate troops be withdrawn from the State—so we hear. It is added that the Legislature refused to entertain the proposal that a similar demand should be addressed to the Federal troops. Gen. ANDERSON has arrived at Frankfort, the capital, to take command of the latter, and had been well received by the people, and Gen. FREMONT announces that the first gun has been mounted on the Federal redoubt which has been erected on Kentuckian soil to protect their camp of occupation. The Confederates still retain their old position, and it would seem as if they are now acting in defiance of the will of the majority of the State. What course Gov. MAGOFFIN will take, if he consults his sympathies, can easily be imagined, nor will he be unlikely to follow the steps of the Governor of Missouri under similar circumstances.

The State of Kentucky contains 37,680 square miles, and a population of 1,200,000. It is larger than the Kingdoms of Bavaria, Denmark, Greece or Portugal, and twice the size of the Swiss Republic; in fact, there are only a few monarchies and empires in Europe which exceed it in surface. In one year, from 1858 to 1859, the value of taxable property increased $28,480,000, and last year such property was estimated at $493,409,363. It occupies a central and most important position in the Union, divided from Tennessee by a mere line on the map; from Missouri by the Mississippi; from Illinois, Indiana and Ohio by the Ohio River; from Virginia by the Cumberland Mountains and by the Big Sandy River, which is by no means a formidable boundary. It will be seen that there is a real physical boundary between Kentucky and the Free States which still adhere to the Union while the Slave and seceded State of Tennessee stretches along her southern frontier without any perceptible natural line, and Virginia touches on the east with far less defined boundaries than exist between the Free States and the neutral power. It is much to be feared that nothing can save the State from civil war. There is a strong party for peace and neutrality, but its efforts will be crushed by armed force on both sides; and the guerilla of Western Virginia will be extended to Kentucky unless something of a nature little less than miraculous intervenes.

The Confederates seem to be clearly to blame for the result in this instance, at all events, and to have produced the state of things which renders conflict unavoidable. The various State Conventions are now in activity, and by watching the proceedings a fuller opinion will be formed than I can give of the probable action of parties at the elections. In the North the war sentiment seems to prevail over everything else, and the cry for the "Union" drowns every other sound. The expedition to Hatteras has to some extent demonstrated the non-existence of any considerable number of Unionists in that part of North Carolina, unless they be held by terror from coming over. Very few of the thousands spoken of have yet come in.

ACTION IN MARYLAND.

On Tuesday, Sept. 11, the Maryland State Peace Convention nominated Mr. HOWARD, a strong peace man, for Governor, and appointed a Committee to draw up an address to the people of the State. The meeting greatly approved one sentiment of Professor SMITH, who said "Peace and Union go together; war and Union never." All this means States' rights and Southern sympathies. The Union delegates from the Wards of the City of Baltimore have also nominated their candidates for the State Legislature. Gen. DIX has commanded the Mayor of Baltimore to cease payments to the men of the old police force who were superseded by the military authorities; and the Mayor, after a solemn protest against the interference, informs Gen. DIX that his order shall be respected. The war against secession emblems and colors is carried on rigorously by the Police.

FOREIGN TRAVEL IN THE REBEL STATES FORBIDDEN.

I may as well warn Englishmen who intend coming over here to visit the South, that they will not be permitted to do so. Their passports, without which they cannot travel in the States, are countersigned by Mr. SEWARD in these words: "It is expected that the bearer will not enter any of the insurrectionary States." Major J. F. DE COURCEY, who formerly held a commission in the Turkish Contingent during the Crimean War, has tendered his services to the Government, which has accepted them, but it must be understood that English officers generally cannot expect the promotion and high place they look for in Washington. They must know, also, that they act in opposition to the Queen's proclamation in accepting service on either side. There are, however, a number of English subjects engaged as officers on both sides, and the Irish may be counted by myriads (in its proper sense) in both armies.

Passes to visit the lines are given with reluctance, and sometimes are refused altogether. Permits to go South are refused, on the ground that the President's proclamation forbids all intercourse between the United States and those in revolt; and now the road through Kentucky, hitherto open to those who are not bound by the terms of their passports to remain in the United States, will be closed. How our Consuls are to act it is not easy to say. They cannot communicate with Lord LYONS or with their chief at home, and they cannot get their salaries unless a ship-of war be sent to communicate with their ports. The utmost delicacy and caution must be observed in the preservation of our neutrality. It would be well if our American cousins could understand that there is a difference between the neutrality of a nation and neutrality of sentiment on the part of the persons composing it. A nation may preserve neutrality, and the sympathies of its people may be, nevertheless, all on one side.

Prof. WAY, of London, has been here for some days, exhibiting his electric light to the *savans* and military and naval officers at the Smithsonian.

Lord LYONS sends dispatches to England by the *Arago*, which sails on Saturday (Sept. 14.)

THURSDAY, Sept. 12.

THE CONTEST FOR THE CAPITAL.

The City of Washington, which is the great centre of military interest, has considerable natural claims to such a doubtful favor. It was the seat of the Federal Government, and certain members of the Confederate Government, when the civil war began, threatened to take it; therefore a force was assembled for its defence. But as that force was augmented the Federal leaders announced that it had an ultimate offensive object. Thence it became necessary for the Confederates to oppose its further progress by a concentration of troops in face of their enemy. To give strength to the resistance of the South, and to cover the lines of communication as far as possible, the Confederate Government removed to Richmond. The North, irritated and indignant, began to sound its battle cry and clamor for the conduct of the army against the Confederate Capital. Each of the belligerents threatened the other with the loss of the seat of their Government. The consequences of the success of the South, however, would have been much more important than those of the success of the North. Washington is the National Capital, and, whatever distinctions the Americans of the Union party might have drawn as to its possession by either a foreign or internal foe, the effect on the nations of Europe of finding Mr. JEFFERSON DAVIS in the White House and the Confederate Senate in the Capitol must have led to something more decided than mere neutrality and non-recognition. It has been suggested to me that WASHINGTON himself was influenced in the selection of the site by considerations of a military character, which related to an absolute defensive power in the position itself. It is not easy to believe that the General ever looked so far in advance as to provide against a political contingency in which the Capital would be menaced either from the North or the South; but, if he did, the ground was chosen well, especially in view of that which is now taking place. The success of the British expedition is no proof that the place was badly selected as regards naval operations and foreign enemies, inasmuch as there were no defensive works on the river at the time, and this very day the "defenders," as they are called, of Baltimore, which is more exposed than Washington, are preparing to celebrate the anniversary of the repulse of a British force in an attack on the place similar to that we made with greater success on the Capital itself. It is a curious reflection that Fort McHenry, which is now the Bastile of Maryland and the political prison of the people arrested under the United States *lettres de cachet*, was the work from which floated "the Star-Spangled Banner," made famous here, at least, by the spirited words of a young American confined in one of the British men-of-war during the bombardment, and who wrote the song, tradition has it, on the very morning of the action. The "Star-Spangled Banner" which flies there at present by no means indicates "the land of the free," though it may certainly mark "the home" for the time "of the brave." There are whole acres of that handsome flag, however, floating over miles of earthworks, and redoubts and camps around Washington on both sides of the Potomac. *It is not possible that the Confederate Generals can be meditating a direct front attack on the place, unless they are satisfied that the Federalists will not stand inside their works.* But common sense must teach the latter that, with a deep river behind them, crossed by two narrow bridges, discretion and valor would unite in prompting them to make a most vigorous resistance. The Confederates have still their screws and flat-boats in the creeks below the city; but the Potomac flotilla far ever moves up and down before the watery dells in which they lie hid, and an attempt to throw troops over to the Maryland side now would be far less likely to succeed than it would have been a month ago.

THE MOVEMENTS OF BEAUREGARD

in our front seem to show that he is taking ground more to his left, and it is probable that his centre is nearly opposite SUTER'S force, which is thrown across the Chain Bridge, five miles above Washington. The packing up of his tents and baggage along a considerable portion of his front may be for the execution of the various movements connected with the massing of the troops, or they may be interpreted to mean either that there is a plan to make an attempt to get into Maryland, as I have indicated, or that the General wishes to be in a position to manœuvre freely, if, deceived by false reports, he supposes GEN. MCCLELLAN is moving out to attack him. The path of the Confederate Generals is beset with difficulties, the greater part of which have arisen from the want physically of transport, and morally of enterprise and daring, and in the torpor which came over them after the battle of Manassas. They have now an immense body of armed men to oppose any movements they may make, where eight weeks ago they would have met only mutinous mobs. Acting on the larger arc, from the other circle, they are exposed to the operations of the Federalists, who can move on infinitely shorter lines; and, though the Pennsylvanians may think it necessary to begin to fortify Philadelphia, there is at present little likelihood, indeed, of any enemy approaching their commercial centre. The Potomac is an immense wet ditch, only to be approached at three places for 40 miles, unless roads are made over the mountains and masses of rock covered with thick forest, which form its banks from Harper's Ferry to Washington almost uninterruptedly. On all the points where an army could be thrown across there are corps of observation posted, except at Harper's Ferry, where the bridge is destroyed, and the Maryland shore easily commanded and reached by the troops, which could be transported thither before an enemy could establish himself in force.

SICKNESS IN THE CAMPS.

The Confederates are suffering much from sickness; but the worst part of the season is yet to come, and the South rings with applications for warm clothing, medicines, shoes, and similar necessaries for her troops. Here, where the Federalists have supplies close at hand, there is a good deal of sickness, and it is increasing. Buildings are added to the number of those hired as hospitals, and fill up as fast as they are ready. Indeed, what can be expected when men, often ill clad, are obliged to lie out at night, on their arms, under the semi-tropical rains of this season of the South, and are baked in the day by a broiling sun? Any one who rides along the Canal banks, or the margin of any sheet of water which affords facilies for bathing, will not fail to perceive that, though the men are not indifferent to cleanliness, shirts and clothing require much investigation and pursuit of insect life on the part of the wearers before they can be put on; and some of the regiments, such as the Second Wisconsin, whom I saw marching to-day, exhibit a great number of sickly-looking faces and debilitated frames—far different from their appearance when first I saw them. The Confederates, I think, must suffer in a still greater degree, and though the Southern gentleman may come North in Summer to recruit his strength at the watering-places, the men in camp will not find exposure to cold nights and hot suns and the advancing rigors of Autumnal and Winter weather at all conducive to health in Northern Virginia.

LIFE IN WASHINGTON.

Whatever the military value of Washington may be, there can be no question that those who are happy enough to live in it are exposed to some disadvantages at the same time, in consequence of the alarms of war to which they are subject. The people run out to the door steps and to the windows, climb up on the roofs of their houses—some cluster on the front of the public buildings, and gather on the lofty rising grounds. Soon Rumor comes with a tremendous twanging long bow, and lets off awful squibs and crackers among the men and women, along the avenues, and up the by-streets and narrow lanes. Sometimes he is disguised as a gentleman of the Press, and does a little bit of "local news" for a second edition; occasionally he is an officer from just round the corner, who knows all about the fight, and can tell the exact number of the killed and wounded; and anon he is a "highest authority"—a clerk in a warfaring department, or a respectable-looking old citizen, or one who has "this moment come in from the vicinity of the slaughter." It is no joke to be living in the way of this universal toxophilite practice; but the excitement subsides as soon as it is created. I often wonder what state of things in the Great Republic will those little children live to see whose memories of childhood will be filled with the thunder of cannon, the blast of trumpets, the march of armed men, the flint and steel, waving of flags, and clink of spur and sabre—all those tiny Zouaves and pretty Union maidens, with their red, white and blue sashes and ribands, who are now passing thoughtlessly and happily through the most fearful periods their history can know. The small folk in Baltimore will probably have strange reminiscences of being seized by policemen for wearing treasonable beau-knots on their aprons, and sporting secession and Confederate colors round their necks.

THE AFFAIR AT LEWINSVILLE.

To-day there were two alarms, the first about 2 o'clock. One was created by firing across the river, which died away, and proved to be from the guns in the works, which it was deemed desirable to reload. About 4 o'clock the noise of a cannonade up the river towards the Chain-bridge roused every one again, and, in spite of the rain and threatening weather, the people got on the house-top. Gen. MCCLELLAN and his Staff rode at full speed to the bridge, which is about five miles distant, but before they arrived the affair was over, and the General arrived only in time to hear the cheers of the troops returning from the field. I never heard in America more enthusiastic and vigorous cheering than marked their return to camp, and their reception of the General, who has evidently become most popular with the men in spite, or in consequence, of his strictness. The particulars of the affair will be found in the American papers—in brief, Gen. MCCLELLAN, anxious to find out what force the Confederates were in before the Chain-bridge, directed a reconnoissance partly for that purpose and partly to enable the engineers to take a sketch of the ground in their front. Accordingly, a force of 1,900 men, with four guns and two troops of cavalry, moved out from their camp on the south side of the Potomac at 6 o'clock A. M., and marched to Lewinsville, a village, four miles out on the road, whence roads proceed towards Fairfax, Falls Church and Leesburgh, seeing merely a few cavalry videttes on their way. Having posted the men so as to cover the reconnoissance, Lieut. POE, United States Topographical Engineer, and Lieut. WEST, United States Coast Survey, made a careful sketch of the ground, with a view to an advance at some other time. They were not interrupted, although the enemy's cavalry could be seen in the distance. The survey over, the pickets were recalled, and the force at 3 o'clock was marching towards camp on its way back, when the enemy, who had succeeded, unperceived, in moving down a battery on the flank of the column, within 1,500 yards of it, opened on it with shell, and, at the same time, commenced a fusillade from concealed skirmishers. The United States guns returned the fire; a 32-pounder and reinforcements poured towards the spot from Gen. SMITH'S camp, and the Confederate guns were silenced after a brisk exchange of rifled shot and shell. The attempt to cut off the reconnoissance was completely foiled, and the Federalists returned to camp with the loss of two officers wounded, five men killed, and twelve wounded. Gen. MCCLELLAN in his short official dispatch says: "We shall have no more Bull Run affairs." There might have been a general action very readily created out of this affair, but I cannot see how the Federalists could have failed to inflict a signal defeat on their opponents. As I was returning two batteries of artillery and seven battalions of infantry were advancing rapidly, under Gen. MCCALL, towards the bridge from the camp at Tinnally Town, in order to support Gen. SMITH'S force, which is now strongly intrenched at the Virginia side, and has also thrown up a powerful fieldwork on a site commanding the surrounding country. The orders here are not to do anything to bring on a general engagement at present.

FRIDAY MORNING, Sept. 13.

THE AFFAIR AT CARNIFEX FERRY.

There are reports in the journals, this morning, of a "defeat and rout" of FLOYD, the Secessionist General, by ROSECRANS, near Summerville, in Western Virginia, on the 11th of September, and the affair is called, as usual, "a brilliant victory;" but the victorious General makes no such assertion, and his modest dispatch would rather imply that he received a check in his attack on the enemy, who retired during the night, and crossed the Gauley without molestation in the face of a superior force, who were not aware of his movements till informed of it by "a runaway contraband," next morning. The Confederates must, however, have been in a bad position, and have suffered severely, otherwise they would not have abandoned their camp equipage, two stands of colors, and a quantity of stores, and it is probable they were inferior in force to the Federalists. From 3 o'clock till nightfall the latter endeavored to find their way to the Confederate position, but as they had marched 17 miles before they attacked they were completely exhausted just as they were about to assault; and at last Gen. ROSECRANS withdrew them and fell back, *in order*, with a loss of 120 killed and wounded. As the enemy have carried off their guns and their wounded at leisure they may be considered as a dangerous element in Western Virginia at the other side of the Gauley, ready, perhaps, to be troublesome on the frontier of Kentucky. Here is another of those battles or slow skirmishes which are only great in consequence of the number of men engaged in them, which are characteristic of this war. ROSECRANS is an officer of very good reputation. FLOYD is well known as the Secretary of War under the last Administration. The latter takes ground amid woods and intrenches himself, with a river rushing through a deep gorge in his rear, for the mere purpose, it would appear, of fighting, because he could have crossed if he liked, inasmuch as he had the means of making a bridge, which he used in retiring next night, and had a ferry at his disposal also. The attack fails. Then FLOYD crosses by the bridge and the ferry, and destroys the former and the boats of the latter. ROSECRANS, though his men had been resting all night, refuses to follow, the "troops being still much fatigued," and there being "no material for immediately replacing the bridge," and he, therefore, thought it "prudent to encamp." Neither Federalist nor Confederate will gain much at this rate. Nor is the retreat of Gen. GREEN, of the Secessionist Army, before Gen. POPE, of the Union Army, in Missouri, of much more consequence in reference to the ultimate objects of the war. *All such operations are in the interests of the Peace party.* It may be true that there are 300,000 men under arms on both sides in a small area, but as yet they are immobile, and have only a sort of *vis inertiæ*, which enables them to resist attack. When the news of ROSECRANS having defeated FLOYD came in last night, there was a gloom over the "best houses here," for, despite arrests, oath-taking, dismissals, and various forms of purgation, there is still a very strong air of Southern "disloyalty" left among the Washingtonians. Indeed, so strong is it that a paper published here in the interests of the Government finds it necessary to rebuke and denounce the fair traitors in the following strain, and if imprisonment cannot convert them, perhaps a course of leaders will have a better effect:

"No one who is not residing here, and convincing himself with his own eyes and ears, will believe that one-half of the women of Washington clap their hands over every rebel success, predict BEAUREGARD'S speedy occupation of the Capital, and are preparing to illuminate their windows on the occasion. Yet this is the truth. A portion of them act thus because they have relatives or lovers in the Southern army; the remainder, because secession has a certain sneaking fashionableness among the women; because Southerners in Washington have, for years, worn great diamonds, given great parties, gambled greatly, and been generally and magnificently vicious. The odor of the reckless dissipation, so long the false and feverish life of Washington, still taints and corrupts all places. Impurity, treachery, scorn of virtue, still flaunt through the Capital, and it will take many years' influx of healthy Northern sentiment to drive them out of sight."

Suppose your own correspondent had written such an eloquent little sketch of American ladies—the belles of the Capital of the United States! The Anglo-Saxon is very much the same all over the world in some respects. His peculiarities are, perhaps, intensified in this Continent. The American muse, refusing absolutely to provide anything good or new as a national anthem, even though invoked in the name of Dollar the Omnipotent, has taken to a good deal of writing anent Bull Run; and one "poem," this morning, in describing the retreat, breaks into this fashion:

Backward rolls the living tide,
Surging like the Stygian wave,
Horse and rider terrified—
Lost is honor, home and grave.
* * *
Backward sweeping—backward sweeping—
Dead and dying left behind,
Madly shrieking, wildly weeping,
Friend nor foe can mercy find.

It would be a curious but not a grateful task to cull the flowers of rhetoric in the wide-spread garden of abuse, accusation and invective, that spring up all over the States in reference to that same retreat from Manassas. *When the stain is to be effaced it is not possible to say, but I am disposed to think Gen. McClellan will do it when he does move, if his troops are properly led by their regimental officers.*

TEMPER OF THE ARMY.

The officers of the regular army, however much they may love the Union, do not, as a body, love the present Government. On the contrary, they regard the greater number of the Cabinet with aversion and detest their principles. It is hard for men to fight for a cause with good heart, and at the same time hold in contempt those who have that cause in hand at the moment. I was talking to an officer the other day in front of his tent, around which were standing six other officers. The conversation turned on Gen. FREMONT'S proclamation, and one said, "If this is to be made a war against Slavery I shall resign, no matter what the consequences may be." I don't think there was an officer there, except one, who did not join in and say, "I would do the same." On inquiry I found some were Marylanders, one from Delaware, one a Virginian, one from Ohio, and one from New-York; and it was remarked to me that every one of them had voted against Mr. LINCOLN. The Black Republicans, somehow or other, are not considered "genteel." They are noted as unfashionable and low, and it is odd enough to see men who are tobacco, sugar, and rice merchants, swelling with indignation at the idea of being ruled by a set of hungry lawyers and politicians sprung from the very lowest condition in society. In a monarchy one might comprehend this extreme disgust, but it seems out of place here. However, though the law does not create or define them, there are strong and broad limits between the different classes in society, which, purely conventional as they are, nevertheless are rigidly observed. All men are equal, but it by no means follows that the man who sells tobacco behind a counter is equal to the man who grows tobacco for sale on his estate. The North has got the taint of commerce upon it; the South, from its broad fields of profitable crops, worked by negroes, turns up its refined nose at the smell of the lucre, though not indifferent to the thing itself.

As one of my friends expressed it, "The North may put what construction they please upon the war, and shout for the Union as long as they please. We are determined never to be ruled by a set of low-lived blackguards, and" (excuse the words) "suffer our property to be at the mercy of the loafers in these overgrown towns. *This is a war of gentlemen against the rule of snobs.*" The snobs are not always beaten in such battles, and, according to one definition of that peculiar race, it may not be easy to determine how far they may be distributed on both sides. Any way, it is a most miserable war, and the sooner it is ended the better for America and mankind.

AMERICAN TOPICS ABROAD.

SIR BULWER LYTTON ON THE OVERGROWTH OF THE UNITED STATES.

Sir EDWARD BULWER LYTTON made his usual yearly address at the meeting of the Herts Agricultural Society, September 25. After demonstrating the importance of the Austrian Monarchy in the European scheme, he treated the American difficulties as follows:

"Many of you will remember that when I took the chair, now so ably filled, at our meeting in this town, there came with me, as my guest and as yours, Mr. DALLAS, the distinguished Diplomatic Minister of the then United States of America. You will remember the enthusiasm with which he was deservedly greeted, and the applause that followed every affectionate allusion to our Republican kinsfolk, with whom, nevertheless, there was at that moment, as there has been often before, one of those irritating questions in which much was sternly asked by young Brother Jonathan and mildly conceded by old John Bull. Well, we Englishmen respected the giant Republic in its apparent unity and its fancied strength, and no true Englishman will be mean enough to exult in the pangs of its separation and the horrors of its civil war. But even then, when Mr. DALLAS was our guest, I never conceived, nor do I understand how any far-thinking statesman could conceive, that a fourth part of the earth could long be held under one imperial form of government. That separation between North and South America which is now being brought about by civil war I have long foreseen and foretold to be inevitable; *and I venture to predict that the younger men here present will live to see not two, but at least four, and probably more than four separate and sovereign commonwealths arising out of those populations which a year ago united their Legislature under one President, and carried their merchandise under a single flag.* And, so far from thinking that these separations will be injurious to the future destinies of America, or inflict a blow on that grand principle of self-government in which the substance of liberty consists, I believe that such separations will be attended with happy results to the safety of Europe, and the development of American civilization. It could have been possible that, as population and wealth increased, all the vast Continent of America, with her mighty seaboard, and the fleets which her increasing ambition, as well as her extending commerce, would have formed and armed, could have remained under one form of government, in which the Executive has little or no control over a populace exceedingly adventurous and excitable, why then America would have hung over Europe like a gathering and destructive thunder-cloud. No single kingdom in Europe could have been strong enough to maintain itself against a nation that had once consolidated the gigantic resources of a quarter of the globe. And this unwieldy extent of empire would have been as fatal to the permanent safety and development of America herself as the experience of all history tells us, an empire too vast to maintain the healthy circulation of its own life-blood ever has been, since the world began, to the races over which it spread. By their own weight, the old colossal empires of the East fell to ruin. It was by her own vast extent of dominion that Rome first lost her liberties, under the very armies which that extent of dominion compelled her to maintain, and finally rendered up her dominion itself to the revenge of the barbarians she had invaded. The immense monarchy founded by the genius of CHARLEMAGNE fell to pieces soon after his death, and those pieces are now the kingdoms of Europe. But, neither the empires of the East, nor the commonwealth of Rome, nor the monarchy of CHARLEMAGNE could compare in extent and resources with the Continent of America; and you will remember that the United States claimed a right to the whole of that continent, and the ultimate fate of America under one feeble Executive—the feeblest Executive, perhaps, ever known in a civilized community—would have been no exception to the truths of history and the laws of nature. *But in proportion as America shall become subdivided into different States, each of which is large enough for greatness—larger than a European kingdom—her ambition will be less formidable to the rest of the world,* and I do not doubt that the action of emulation and rivalry between one Free State and another, speaking the same language and enjoying that educated culture which inspires an affection for all that enlightens and exalts humanity, will produce the same effects upon art and commerce, and the improvements in practical government, which the same kind of competition produded in the old commonwealth of Greece. Heaven grant that my convictions may not be erroneous. I am not, then, one of those who say that the impending separation of the American States proves the failure of her experiment of Democracy. Any other form of Government would have equally failed in keeping together sections of a community so geographically cast, with interests antagonistic to each other. But this I may say, that when we see liberty and law alike suspended in the moment of danger, printing presses destroyed by an unresisted mob, or the opinions of public writers stifled by a Democratic Government,—when we see an American President so bewildered by eis own Armies, or so despairing of the skill of his own Generals, that he offers to the Italian GARIBALDI the command of American patriots,—I think, without vanity, we may say that *in those arts of good government which can preserve freedom in the hour of danger, and enable a nation to right itself by the brains and the hearts of its own children, America has more to learn from England than England has to learn from America.* Let us, then, turn our eyes back to our own country, humbly grateful for the blessings we enjoy, and manfully resolved to defend and maintain them.

A NORTHWESTERN REPUBLIC, WITH FREMONT FOR PRESIDENT.

Correspondence of the London Globe.

PARIS, Wednesday, Sept. 25, 1861.

The flying visit paid to Quebec by Prince JEROME, previous to his yacht getting up steam for France, offers too temptiug a peg to hang a project on, and Lower Canada is sure to figure on the chart of annexable territory. The cry of "Wolfe" may, however, be raised too often not to blunt its efficacy, even though the ghost be conjured of him who scaled the Heights of Abraham. There is not a particle of sympathy between Imperial France and the *habitans* of the Lower St. Lawrence, while, even under royal rule, the mother country of that North American colony found her grown-up offspring cold as its own Winters, though PAPINEAU, with the remunerated aid of ROEBUCK, in 1837, tried his hand at Philo-Gallic incendiarism. French Canadians are to be met with in Paris, and from some late arrivals by the last trip of the *Great Eastern*, I had occasion personally to ascertain from them the utter absence of any such tendency in any class of French speaking natives, even among the most restless politicians of Montreal. From the same source of information, I could gather that Canadians of whatever origin looked forward to an enormous development of the carrying trade between Europe and the far West by the lakes and St. Lawrence, as a consequence of the disrupted Union. They allege that the Erie Canal and its

LAW REPORTS.

Verdict against a Railroad Company for Detaining Baggage.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Before Justice Bosworth.

Wm. Tracy vs. *The New-York and Harlem Railroad Company and G. P. Sharp.*—The particulars of this case were stated in the TIMES of yesterday. The plaintiff is a lawyer of this City, and sued the defendants for an alleged wrongful detention of the baggage of himself and family while they were traveling in August, 1860. The plaintiff had purchased through tickets from Albany to New-York, but desired to stop at Golden Bridge. Upon arriving there he requested that his baggage should be delivered. The conductor refused to deliver it, and the consequence was that the plaintiff and his daughters were for thirty hours afterwards without their baggage.

The trial now resulted in a verdict for $25 for the plaintiff.

Wm. C. Noyes and E. T. Gerry for plaintiff. C. W. Sanford for defendants.

May the Board of Supervisors Allow Salaries Without Work?

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Before Justice Sutherland.

The People ex rel. E. B. Harnett vs. *Robert F. Hawe, Comptroller, &c.*—The plaintiff is an officer of the General Term of the Court, but is absent at the war as a Lieutenant in the Sickles Brigade.

It will be remembered that the Board of Supervisors, some time since, resolved to permit such employes of the County as desired to go to the wars to go, their salaries to go on the same as if they were in attendance upon their official duties until the end of the year.

The relator's representatives applied for his salary, but the Comptroller refused it. The Court now granted a *mandamus* directing the Comptroller to show cause why the relator should not be paid. Thus the Comptroller and the Supervisors are again at issue.

City Hall Estimates of Valuable Considerations.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Before Justices Clarke, Gould and Leonard.

Charles Devlin vs. *James B. Brady and George Mountjoy.*—This action is brought to recover upon a promissory note, originally made, as alleged by the defendant, Brady, payable to the defendant, Mountjoy, the consideration being, as alleged by Brady by way of defence, certain services which Mountjoy was to render Brady, in securing his claims against the Corporation for work done on contracts. The note was for $8,000, and was transferred by Mountjoy to Mr. Street-Commissioner Taylor, and by him transferred to the plaintiff. Brady's defence was, first, that the only consideration for the note was Mountjoy's influence towards securing his (Brady's) claims against the Departments, and particularly the Street Department; secondly, that the plaintiff was fully informed of the facts connected with the note, of the consideration for which it was given, &c., before and at the time it came into his possession. Mountjoy did not answer. The note was discounted by the Bowery Bank.

Upon the trial below, the verdict was for the defendant. Appeal was taken to this Court, which was now argued, and decision reserved.

John E. Burnill for appellant; John McKeon for respondent.

The "Outs" and "Ins" of Office.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM

Before Justices Clerke and Gould.

The People ex rel. Wm. B. Belch vs. *Charles Briarfield.*—This was a contest respecting the right of the parties to the position of bell-ringer. The case was stated in the TIMES of Oct. 8. The Court below dismissed the plaintiff's complaint. Appeal was taken to this Court, and the judgment below was now affirmed.

Verdict against a Policeman for Illegal Arrest.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS.

Before Judge Brady.

Herman H. Pruser vs. *Michael Waters.*—This was an action against the defendant, a policeman of the Fourth Ward, to recover damages for the alleged arrest and false imprisonment of the plaintiff.

The plaintiff is a German grocer. On the 27th of December, 1859, the defendant, as he testified, was told by his wife that she had been assaulted by the plaintiff, and in the evening of that day, the defendant and his wife went to plaintiff's store, where she pointed out the plaintiff as the party assaulting her. The defendant then, as appeared, arrested the plaintiff, without a warrant, and took him to the Fourth Ward Station-house, where he was detained over night. The next morning plaintiff was taken before a magistrate and bailed in the sum of $500 to appear for trial. Upon the trial in the Court of Sessions he was acquitted.

This action was then brought. The Judge charged the jury that an arrest for a misdemeanor like the one charged, was illegal, whereupon the jury gave the plaintiff a verdict for $375.

Henry L. Clinton and A. S. Diossy, for plaintiff; Angel and Loyles, for defendant.

Court of General Sessions.

In this Court, yesterday, Recorder HOFFMAN presiding, Thomas C. Roche and Daniel Byrne pleaded guilty to a violation of the eleventh section of the law to prevent fraud in the sale of passenger tickets, and were fined, the former $175, and the latter $150. The tickets sold by the accused failed to state the day on which the vessel would sail, as the law requires. The prisoners paid their fines, and were discharged.

Charles Wilcox was tried and convicted of defrauding Patrick Romage out of $70 by the confidence game. Sentence deferred.

Millie Flora, a servant in the employ of Mrs. Lefferts, No. 812 Greenwich-street, pleaded guilty to larceny from her employer, and was sentenced to the Penttentiary for one year.

Theodore Smith pleaded guilty to stealing $1 06 from the pocket of Catherine Stewart, and was remanded for sentence.

Bridget Donnelly and James H. Miller severally pleaded guilty to an attempt at Grand Larceny, and were remanded for sentence.

Alexander Matthews was tried for an assault upon Capt. Jeremiah Petty, of the Fifth Ward Police, and was acquitted.

Decisions.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Before Justices Clerke, Gould and Leonard.

Bank of Louisville vs. *Elley et al.*—Judgment affirmed, with costs.

James et al. vs. *Rannie et al.*—Judgment reversed and new trial ordered, costs to abide event.

The People ex rel. vs. *McManus and Gallagher.*—New trial ordered, costs to abide event.

Rupp vs. *Blanchard.*—Judgment affirmed, with costs.

Lutz vs. *Meyer.*—New trial ordered, costs to abide event.

Jewett vs. *Crone.*—Judgment affirmed, with costs.

Purdy vs. *Peters.*—Judgment affirmed, with costs.

Young vs. *Willett.*—New trial ordered, costs to abide event.

Schlufsel vs. *Willett.*—Judgment affirmed, with costs.

Van Norden vs. *Cholwell, et al.*—Order below reversed and motion denied, with $10 costs of oppsing motion below, and $10 costs of appeal.

Gilmore vs. *Atlantic and Pacific Railroad Company.*—Judgment affirmed with costs.

Buchanan & Hume vs. *Breti, et al.*—Judgment affirmed with costs.

Davis, Receiver, &c., vs. *Norris.*—Judgment affirmed with costs.

Rushmore vs. *Hall.*—Judgment affirmed with costs.

Lages vs. *Rohr.*—New trial ordered before Samuel Jones, Esq., Referee. Costs to abide event.

Sharp vs. *Wright.*—Judgment affirmed with costs.

Townsend vs. *Newall.*—New trial ordered. Costs to abide event.

Kip vs. *Latham.*—Order affirmed with costs.

Wheaton vs. *Bowser & Son.*—Motion denied with costs.

Before Justices Clerke, Leonard and Mullen.

The People ex rel Townsend & Yale vs. *Jackson.*—Order vacating the discharge affirmed.

Thompson vs. *Showood.*—Order reversed with costs.

McDowell vs. *Daniels.*—The order of the Special Term setting aside two of the judgments, and denying the motion to set aside the two other judgments, reversed severally, with costs.

Owen vs. *Cordley.*—New trial ordered, costs to abide event, The present evidence to stand, and either party allowed to procure further testimony.

DECISIONS OF THE PRESENT TERM.

The People &c vs. *Kelly.*—Proceedings upon the writ of *habeas corpus* affirmed.

Roome vs. *Philip.*—Judgment affirmed with costs.

Rogers, Trustee et al. vs. *Ostrom et al.*—New trial ordered, unless defendants stipulate to remit, and remit on the roll, the damages; should they do so, judgment affirmed.

Hoagland vs. *Bell.*—Judgment affirmed with costs.

Gilman vs. *Gilman.*—The appellant is permitted to amend by making such persons parties as he may be advised; and further, and for the purpose of procuring the return, he may have twenty days for the entry, and notice of the order to be entered therein; motion denied without costs.

The People ex rel. Wm. B. Belch vs. *Charles Briarfield.*—Decision of the Court below affirmed.

Owen and Bellows vs. *Cowley.*—Judgment affirmed with costs.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Before Justice Sutherland

King vs. *Leland, Vellon, et al., Breusing, et al., Hooper, et al.*, vs. *Bowen, et al.*—Orders granted.

Matter of Anna G. Breusing, a lunatic.—Report confirmed and order granted.

Matter of Ann A. Delaney—Report confirmed and order granted.

Matter of J. F. Wells, a lunatic.—Report confirmed and order granted.

Davison vs. *Allen, et al.*—Order settled.

Ward, et al., vs. *Sanders.*—Motion granted.

Matter of Emile Struelaus.—Report confirmed and order granted.

Baker, et al., vs. *Black, et al*—Motion denied without prejudice, &c.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....Oct. 11, 1861.

$1,700	U. S. 6s, '62	96⅜	
2,000	do	96⅜	
2,000	U. S. 6s, '81...Reg	93½	
5,000	do	92⅝	
20,000	U. S. 6s, '81...Cou	93½	
5,000	U. S. 5s, '74	87⅜	
6,000	Treas. 6 ₱ c. 2 yrs	99⅝	
7,000	Tenn. State 6s, '90	42¾	
2,000	Virginia State 6s	47⅜	
2,000	N. C. State 6s	60½	
4,000	South Car. 6s	55	
10,000	Missouri State 6s	43	
5,000	do	43¼	
5,000	do	43¼	
5,000	do	b10 43⅜	
2,000	Cal. State 7s	81⅜	
2,000	Mich. 7s, war loan	87½	
2,000	N. Y. Cen. b. '76	100	
4,000	E. R. 4th mge. bs.	72½	
3,000	M. C. 8 ₱ ct. 1st m. S. F. C. bs	95	
500	do	94½	
500	Ill. C. R. bs	89	
1,000	L. E. & W. 1st m.	70	
2,000	Ga. & C. 1st m.	98	
1,000	Chic. & R. I. bs	94	
10	Bank of N. Y	88	
40	Mechanics' Bank	95	
5	B Bank of America	100	
61	Corn Exch. Bank	84	
50	Pac. Mail S. Co	s60 90	
50	do	b15 91	
100	N. Y. Central R	77⅜	
1300	do	77⅜	
355	do	77⅝	
5	do	77	
50	do	b10 77⅛	
50	do	s30 77⅜	
50	do	b30 77⅜	
50	do	b30 77⅜	
50	do	b60 77⅜	
50	do	s15 77⅛	
50	do	s10 77⅜	
25	Erie Railroad	29¾	
100	do	b60 29¾	
50	do	29¼	

SECOND BOARD.

$11,000	U. S. 6s, '81, Reg	93¾	
1,000	U. S. 6s, '81, Cou.	93¼	
5,000	U. S. 5s, '74, Cou.	82	
6,500	Treas. 12 ₱ c. N.	101	
10,000	Ohio St. 6s, '60	89⅞	
4,000	Tenn. State 6s, '90	42¾	
10,000	Virginia St. 6s	47¼	
3,000	Cal. State 7s	81⅜	
100	Chic. B. & Q. R	63¼	
50	do	63⅜	
25	Continental Bank	70	
75	Bank of Commerce	82	
40	Pac. Mail S. Co	91¾	
300	New-York Cen. R	77⅜	
100	do	s60 77⅛	
125	Erie Railway	29¼	
400	do	b10 29¾	
100	do	s30 29⅝	
50	Harlem R. Pref	28	
200	Reading Railroad	36	
100	Mich. S. & N. I. R.	17¾	
50	M. S. & N. I. G. S. b10	37¼	
50	do	s30 37	
100	Ill. Cen. R. Scrip	66¾	
50	Gal. & Chic. R	b30 69¾	
100	Clev. & Toledo R	35⅞	
50	do	s30 35⅝	
100	do	b30 35⅝	
50	Chi. & R. I'd R.	b30 47⅜	
50	do	b30 47¼	
50	do	b30 47¼	
100	do	47⅜	
530	do	47⅜	
100	do	s30 47⅝	
280	Chi., Bur. & Q. R	63	

FRIDAY, Oct. 11—P. M.

There is renewed firmness on the Stock Exchange to-day. The reaction of yesterday on the very buoyant and excited market of Wednesday was sooner checked by new buyers for the rise than was generally anticipated, and a good many orders were cut out by reason of the limits based upon the calculation of a fall of 2 ₱ cent., instead of 1@1½ ₱ cent., on the Railways from the top rates of that day. At the early Board to-day the business was large, and while the concessions on the Share list were reasonably fair, there was much firmness in the National Stocks and in Missouri State 6 ₱ cents., which fact gave a better tone to the market after the adjournment, and caused a very general advance in the Railway speculatives at the Second Board. Among these, New-York Central, Erie and Toledo were in quick demand, and Rock Island, Galena, and Illinois Central ¼@¼ ₱ cent. higher than early in the day. There were fresh orders also for both classes of Michigan Southern shares, which sold at 17¼ for the old, and 37¼ for the guaranteed. The National 6 ₱ cents of 1881 rose to 93¼ ₱ cent. for the coupons, and 92½@¾ for the registered. Pacific Mail and Panama were steady in price, without much movement.

Late in the afternoon, on the Street, the Share market was higher than at the Second Board, and closed under considerable excitement. The recovery in prices, altogether, to-day, places the market nearly as high as on Wednesday, with but few sellers at the closing figures:

Central	78⅛	Mich. Guaranteed	17⅜
Erie	30¼	Michigan Southern	37⅜
Toledo	36⅝	Michigan Central	46
Rock Island	48⅞	United States 6s, 1881	93¾
Galena	70⅝	Missouris	43¾
Illinois Central	66¾	Panama	91¾
Hudson	36¾	Pacific	117

The bidding for the City Bank Shares to-day is higher by 2½ ₱ cent. on City Bank, 1½ ₱ cent. on Metropolitan, 1 ₱ cent. on Continental, 5 ₱ cent. on New-York, and 1 ₱ cent. on Corn Exchange:

New-York	88	Commerce	81¾
Manhattan	115⅜	Broadway	115
Merchants	87	Ocean	70
Mechanics	95	Bk. of the Republic	85
Union	86	Bk. of North America	84
America	99⅜	Hanover	70
City	105	Metropolitan	87½
Phenix	85	Nassau	81
Tradesmen's	94	Shoe and Leather	83
Chemical	400¾	Corn Exchange	84
Butchers & Drovers	103	Continental	69
National	82	St. Nicholas	65
Seventh Ward	111	Importers & Traders	81½
State of New-York	82	Park	91¾

The following are the bids for the Railroad Mortgages;

N. Y. Cen. sevens '76	100	N. J. Central firsts	
Erie fourths	72⅜	N. J. Central seconds	103
Mich. Cen. N. F. & C. 1sts	94½	Galena & Chi. firsts	98
Mich. So. & N. I. S. F. 7 p. c.	78	Galena & Chicago seconds	96¾
Ill. Cen. 7 ₱ c., '75	88	Chic. & R'k Is.	94
T. H. & A. firsts, 7 ₱ c.	61	L. E. & Wabash firsts	70
T. H. & A. 2ds, 8 p. c. '70	20	L. E. & Wabash seconds	39
L. C. & M. L. G. B.	10¾	Del. Lack. & W. firsts	91
Chi. & N. W. S. F.	81	Lack. & West. Bonds	91
C. & N. W. firsts, 2d ser.	30⅜	Clev. & Tol., firsts, S. F.	75½

The Exchange market for the mail to-morrow closed steady at 107½@107¾ for Bankers' bills on London, and 106@107 ₱ cent. for the various grades of Merchant bills—the latter in good request, and not so freely made late in this week as last, owing to the difficulty, from bad weather and high freights, of completing shipments of Grain and Flour. The market for these staples having yielded under the last advices from the other side, some of the Export orders now come within limits and are being executed with freedom. The market for Money is quiet. Lenders, at call, get 6 ₱ cent., as the rule, on Stock collateral, with occasional exceptions at 5 ₱ cent. on Government Funded Stock of 1881, which is a favorite security, not alone on account of the universal confidence reposed in the good faith and resources of the country, but because they are always marketable at the Stock Exchange without danger of serious variation in price. The popular subscriptions to the new 7.30 ₱ cent. Treasury Bonds go ahead rapidly, and the amount of Money received by the Sub-Treasury here on this account, (exclusive of the Bank payments,) this week, will be the heaviest of the season.

We have obtained, for the information of the shareholders in the Citizens Gas Company of Brooklyn, the following facts: The Company commenced delivering gas to the public about the 1st of February last, since which time they have set nearly three thousand meters. Their street mains are being rapidly extended, nearly 40 miles already laid; and, with a rapidly increasing consumption of gas, the Company is, at this early period in its history, earning dividends for the stockholders. With a continuance of the vigorous management which has heretofore characterized it, the Company must prove one of the most popular and prosperous in the City of Brooklyn.

The following is a comparative statement of the Imports of Foreign Dry Goods at the Port of New-York for the week ending Oct. 10, 1861, and since Jan. 1:

For the week	1859.	1860.	1861.
Entered at the port	$1,518,460	$1,256,198	$313,519
Thrown on market	1,481,420,	1,232,496	525,606
Since Jan. 1.			
Entered at the port	94,976,417	86,348,114	37,467,522
Thrown on market	94,998,687	86,839,213	37,023,513

The following is the summary for the week:

	CONSUMPTION DIRECT. Pkgs.	Value.	WAREHOUSED. Pkgs.	Value.	WITHDRAWN. Pkgs.	Value.
Mf. of Wool.	459	$139,306	49	$16,259	533	$147,362
Mf. of Cot'n.	112	23,510	53	15,425	137	28,119
Mf. of Silk	85	55,734	12	11,846	56	59,095
Mf. of Flax	174	41,940	—	—	106	18,710
Miscellan's	60	9,500	—	—	14	2,330
Total	881	$269,990	114	$43,529	846	$255,616
		43,529				269,990
Total entered		$313,519	Total marketed			$525,606

The business at the Sub-Treasury, to-day, was as follows:

Total Receipts	$1,864,441 93
Total Payments	714,503 86
Total Balance	11,197,113 23

Included in the receipts were $1,675,978 for Treasury Notes, and $17,000 for Customs.

MESSRS. LIVERMORE, CLEWS & MASON announce, through our advertising columns, that they are now prepared to supply any required amount of 7 3-10 ₱ cent. Treasury Notes.

The *Asia*, at this port, from England, Sept. 29, (Sunday *viâ* Queenstown,) brings the report of the enormous business in Cotton, the previous week, to the extent of 172,000 bales, of which speculators took 84,000 bales, or nearly one-half the sales. The advance is nearly or quite a half-penny the pound, equal to $5 on the Gulf bales of 500 ℔s. each. The Breadstuffs market somewhat steadier than by the *Quebec* steamer of Sept. 27, although the French buyers of Wheat in the English ports were less eager than the week before. Touching Money affairs, the London *Times* remarks:

"The movement of the Bank of France to 5½ ₱ cent. is attributed partly to a rather rapid loss of bullion since the publication of the last monthly return, (the value of the foreign wheat purchased since the results of the harvest became known being estimated at about £11,000,000,) and partly to an expectation that this efflux of specie is likely to be further stimulated by importations of general goods that may take place after the 1st of October, when all the provisions of the commercial treaty come into force."

The London Discount market was a fraction firmer in Lombard-street, say 3@3¼ ₱ cent., although this is still ¼@½ ₱ cent. below the Bank of England minimum of 3½ ₱ cent. In American Stocks there is nothing to report. The following are the latest quotations:

American Railways, &c.	Closing Prices.	Business.
United States 5 ₱ cent., red. 1874	72 @ 73	
Virginia State 6 ₱ cent.	48 @ 49	
Erie shares, ex Assessment Scrip	22¾ @ 23¾	23 23¼
Do. 7 ₱ cent. Preference	43½ @ 44½	43¾
Do. Assessment Scrip	1¾ @ 2	
New-York & Erie 7s, 1867	92 @ 94	
Do. 2d Mtg. 7 ₱ cent., 1859	89 @ 91	
Do. 3d M. 7 ₱ cent., 1883. Ass.	76 @ 78	
Do. 5th Mort.	— @ —	
Do. Bonds, 1862, '71, '75	— @ —	
Do. Shares Assented	— @ —	
Illinois Cen. 6 ₱ cent., 1875	78 @ 80	
Do. 7 ₱ cent., 1875	79¾ @ 80¾	80¾
Do. $100 shares, $80 paid. dis.	39½ @ 38¾	38¾
Do. do. all paid	58 @ 60	
Mich. Cen., 8 ₱ cent. Con. 1869	79 @ 81	81 80
Do. S. F. 8 ₱ cent. 1st M., '82, x. c	82 @ 84	
Do. $100 shares	— @ —	
Mich. S. & North. Indiana 7 ₱ cent., 1885	65 @ 70	
Do. $100 shares	— @ —	
New-York Central 6 ₱ cent. 1883	83 @ 85	
Do. 7 ₱ cent., 1864	89 @ 91	
Do. 7 ₱ cent. 1876	91 @ 93	
Do. 7 ₱ cent. 1876	91 @ 93	
Do. $100 shares	65 @ 67	66
Panama Railroad 1st Mortgage 7 ₱ cent., 1865	99 @ 101	
Do. 2d Mortgage 7 ₱ cent, '72	95 @ 97	
Pensylvania Central 6 ₱ cent.	85 @ 87	
Do. 2d Mort. 6 ₱ cent.	83 @ 85	
Do. $50 shares	34 @ 36	
Philadelphia & Reading 6s, 1870	— @ —	
Do. $50 shares	15 @ 20	

The Bank of England statement shows the following variations as compared with the previous week:

	Increase.	Decrease.
Public Deposits	£748,496	
Other Deposits		£485,012
Notes in Circulation	137,400	
Rest	5,146	
Other Securities	150,227	
Coin and Bullion	242,449	
Notes Unemployed	120,650	

SPECIE LIST PER ASIA—FROM LIVERPOOL.

E. Caylus de Ruyter & Co	£10,000
Abm. Bell's Sons	300
S. G. Reed & Co	1,000
Bank of Commerce	1,500
Total	£12,800

FROM HAVRE.

Messrs. Poirier & Co	£40,000

PANAMA RAILWAY TRAFFIC—SEVEN MONTHS.

	1860.	1861.
January	$164,520	$107,599
February	163,358	111,132
March	159,315	109,787
April	132,953	126,097
May	127,381	112,864
June	113,134	117,419
July	115,681	112,666
Total, seven months	$976,542	$797,559

At auction this afternoon, Mr. A. H. MULLER made the following sales of stocks on account of JESSIE K. DUBOIS, Auditor of the Bank Department of the State of Illinois:

$1,000 Virginia 6s, 1886, and coupons of July, 1861	47⅜
5,000 Virginia 6s, 1888, and coupons of July, 1861	47⅜
21,000 Virginia 6s, 1894, and coupons of July, 1861	47⅜
3,000 N. C. 6s, 1884, and coupons of July, 1861	60⅜
2,000 N. C. 6s, 1885, and coupons of July, 1861	60⅜
2,000 N. C. 6s, 1886, and coupons of July, 1861	60⅜
3,000 N. C. 6s, 1887, and coupons of July, 1861	60⅜
12,000 N. C. 6s, 1888, and coupons of July, 1861	60⅜
2,000 N. C. 6s, 1885, and coupons of April, 1861	60⅜
10,000 Michigan 6s, 1868	83½
29,000 Tennessee 6s, 1892, and coupon of July, 1861	42⅝
9,000 Tennessee 6s, 1893, and coupon of July, 1861	42⅝
1,140 Tennessee coupons, January, 1861	41⅜

Philadelphia Stock Board.

PHILADELPHIA, Friday, Oct. 11.

Stocks steady. Pennsylvania State 5s, 76½; Reading Railroad, 17¾; Morris Canal, 35; Long Island Railroad, 9; Pennsylvania Railroad, 39. Sight exchange on New-York at par.

Meeting at the Produce Exchange Relative to Demurrages.

The adjourned meeting, relative to demurrages, was organized yesterday at the close of the regular business hours, at the Produce Exchange, by the election of Mr. FRANCIS P. SAGE as President, and Mr. EDWARD M. BANKS as Secretary. The question of demurrages was discussed at considerable length, and, as had been anticipated early in the day, the subject was finally referred to a Committee of eight representative merchants, with instructions to prepare a report, and to present it at an adjourned meeting, to be held on Friday next, the 18th of October. The Committee was composed of the following gentlemen: Messrs. JOHN J. KINGSFORD and HERMAN STUTZER, representing the Foreign Shippers of Produce; Messrs. FRENCH & WILLIAMS, representing the Ship-owners and Freight Brokers; Messrs. J. B. HERRICK and WM. A. BROWN, representing the Receivers of Produce, and Messrs. M. M. CALEB and H. ALLEN, representing the Inland Transportation Companies.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Friday, Oct. 11, 1861—6 P. M.

The reported receipts of the principal kinds of Produce, since our last, have been as follows: 67 bbls. Ashes, 20,340 bbls. Flour 29 bbls. Corn Meal, 80,288 bushels Wheat, 94,738 bushels Corn, 118 bushels Rye, 13,960 bushels Barley, 5,675 bushels Oats, 1,096 bushels Malt, 215 packages Provisions, and 619 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Sales 25 bbls., at $5 25 for Pots and Pearls, ₱ 100 ℔s.

COFFEE—Has been in more demand, and sales have been made of 600 mats stained Java on private terms; 125 bags Laguayra at 17¾c.; 61 bags Rio at 15½c.; 2,608 bags do., ex *Cora*, at 15⅞c.; and 100 bags St. Domingo at 15¾c. ₱ ℔., usual terms.

COPPER—Has been inactive at former quotations.

COTTON—Is in less demand, yet is held firmly. Sales, 600 bales.

NEW-YORK CLASSIFICATION.

	Uplands.	Florida.	Mobile.	N. Orleans & Texas.
Ordinary, ₱ ℔	18	18	18¼	18¼
Middling, ₱ ℔	21¾	21¾	21¾	22
Middling Fair, ₱ ℔	22	22¼	22⅜	23

DYEWOODS—Sales: 100 tons St. Domingo Logwood, at $16 25 ₱ ton.

FISH—Sales of all descriptions have been limited, though prices have not varied materially.

FLOUR AND MEAL—The demand for desirable lots of State and Western Flour has been somewhat brisker, to-day, but at generally easier prices. Sales, since our last, 21,500 bbls., (of which 6,200 bbls., changed hands last evening,) including superfine State, at $5 15@$5 30; inferior to choice extra State, at $5 40@$5 75, mainly at $5 45@$5 55; rejected do. do., at $5@$5 20; Superfine Western, at $5 15@$5 25; extra Iowa, Wisconsin and Illinois, at $5 40@$6 20; extra Indiana and Michigan, at $5 60@$6 30; inferior extra Ohio, at $5 60@$5 65; round-hoop extra Ohio, shipping brands, at $5 70@$5 80 ₱ bbl.

Extra State	$5 15@$5 30
Superfine Western	5 40@ 5 75
Extra Iowa, Wisconsin and Illinois	5 15@ 5 25
Extra Indiana and Michigan	5 40@ 6 20
Inferior Extra Ohio	5 50@ 6 30
Extra Ohio, round hoop, shipping brand	5 60@ 5 65
Extra Ohio, trade brands	5 70@ 5 80
Fancy Genesee	5 85@ 6 50
Extra Genesee	6 00@ 7 00
Inferior to Choice Extra Missouri	5 60@ 7 00

Southern Flour continues in moderate demand, at former prices; sales 1,300 bbls., at $5 90@$6 20 for poor to good superfine Baltimore, &c., and $6 25@$8 75 for fancy to very choice extra brands, ₱ bbl. Canadian Flour is inquired for, including superfine at $5 25@$5 35; extra at $5 40@$6 75, ₱ bbl.; sales 850 bbls. Rye Flour is selling at $2 75@$4 for fine and superfine, ₱ bbl. Corn Meal is more sought after at $2 75@$2 80 for Jersey; $3 for Marsh's Caloric, afloat, and $3 15@$3 20 for Brandywine, ₱ bbl.

FOREIGN LIQUORS—Have been in very moderate request at previous prices.

FRUIT—The principal kinds have been in lively request at rising prices, including Layer Raisins at $2 75@$2 87½; Bunch do., at $2 40@$2 50 ₱ box, and French Plums at 5½c.@6c. ₱ ℔.

GRAIN—Wheat has been in more demand to-day, for export, at, in the main, uniform prices. The sales since our last add up 223,000 bushels, part to arrive, including White Western at $1 32@$1 43; Amber Western at $1 31@$1 32; Red Western, inferior to choice, (Winter,) at $1 22@$1 21; Amber Wisconsin and Iowa at $1 20@$1 21; Milwaukee Club, unsound to choice, $1 12@$1 20; Racine Spring, at $1 16@$1 18; Chicago Spring, unsound to choice, at $1 14@$1 18; Red State, at $1 25@$1 28; White Kentucky, $1 37@$1 45, ₱ bushel. Corn is less plenty, and is in good request at former prices. Sales 172,000 bushels, part to arrive, at 53c.@57c. for damaged to choice mixed Western; 58c. for Western Yellow; 61c. for ditto White, ₱ bush. Oats continue in request, including Canadian at 31c.@34c.; Western, 33½c.@34½c.; and State at 34½c.@35c., ₱ bush. Rye is in light supply and moderate demand at 68c.@76c. for Western; and 75c.@76½c. for Northern, ₱ bushel. Sales 7,300 bushels at our quotations. Barley is in request at steady rates. Sales 6,700 bushels, including Canada on private terms; and State at 62½c.@70c. ₱ bushel.

Receipts of Breadstuffs at Chicago.

	Week ending Oct. 5.	Since Jan. 1.	Same time, 1860.
Flour, bbls	43,580	1,081,637	414,589
Wheat, bushels	858,205	12,546,681	9,948,299
Corn, bushels	850,574	22,281,423	14,271,632
Oats, bushels	29,341	1,152,157	1,268,523
Rye, bushels	10,524	317,550	207,422
Barley, bushels	15,486	380,029	371,177

Shipments of Breadstuffs from Chicago,

	Week ending Oct. 5.	Since Jan 1.	Same time in 1860.
Flour, bbls	47,188	1,089,493	443,918
Wheat, bush	688,669	11,330,788	8,192,862
Corn, bush	724,467	19,574,121	12,495,260
Oats, bush	16,372	1,485,414	845,758
Rye, bush	11,400	317,476	72,629
Barley, bush	1,384	144,194	129,785

Stock of Breadstuffs in store at Chicago.

	Oct. 7.	Sept. 30.	Sept. 23.	Sept. 16.
Flour, bbls	9,800	7,421	7,585	5,250
Wheat, bushels	796,009	715,428	572,116	359,138
Corn, bushels	1,761,993	1,653,311	1,765,882	2,218,118
Oats, bushels	209,262	197,933	203,774	184,388
Total bushels	2,767,264	2,566,672	2,541,712	2,761,014

HAY—North River continues in request for home use and shipment at 45c.@65c. for inferior to choice, ₱ 100 ℔s.

HOPS—Are inquired for, and are steady. We quote: New, at 16c.@22c.; last year's crop, at 12c.@18c. for poor to choice, ₱ ℔.

IRON—Continues inactive, and nominal in price.

LATHS—Eastern are in demand at $1 12½@$1 15 ₱ thousand.

LEAD—Sales have been unimportant; prices have not varied.

MOLASSES—The demand has been more active, and sales have been made to-day of 36 hhds. Porto Rico at 41c.@45c.; 43 hhds. Cuba Muscovado at 30c.@32c.; and 350 hhds. Clayed Cuba, for distilling, at 22c. ₱ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Resin has been in some request, including Common at $4 37½ ₱ 200 ℔s. Tar and Crude Turpentine remain as last noticed. Small sales of Spirits Turpentine transpired at $1 45 ₱ gallon.

OILS—Though quotations are generally unchanged, the market is inactive, for all descriptions.

PROVISIONS—Pork is in demand and is quoted up to $14 62½@$15 for Mess, and $9 75@$10 for Prime, ₱ bbl.; sales, 1,600 bbls. Cut Meats are quiet, at 5¾c.@6¾c. for Hams, and 4¾c.@5¼c. for Shoulders, ₱ ℔. Lard has not varied; sales 425 tcs. and bbls. poor to very choice, at 8¾c.@9¾c. ₱ ℔. Beef is inactive, at former prices. Sales since our last, 140 bbls., at $12@$13 50 for extra Mess; $9 25@$11 25 for repacked Mess, ₱ bbl. Butter is salable and firm, at 7c.@11c. for Western, and 12c.@15c. for State, ₱ ℔. Cheese continues heavy, at 5c.@7¾c. ₱ ℔.

RICE—Sales, to-day, 95 tcs., at $7 25@$7 50 ₱ 100 ℔s.

SEEDS—Linseed is in good demand, and 11,000 bags Calcutta have been disposed of, here and in Boston, part at $1 90 ₱ bushel. Other kinds have been quiet.

SUGARS—Have been more sought after, to-day, and sales have been made of 1,270 hhds., chiefly Cuba, at from 7¾c.@9c.; with 848 bags Siam, on private terms, ₱ ℔.

TEAS—Have been in pretty fair request at full prices.

TIN—Has been inactive, yet quoted steady.

TALLOW—Sales, to-day, 55,000 ℔s., at 8½c@9c. ₱ ℔.

WHISKY—Sales 400 bbls., chiefly at 20c. ₱ gallon.

FREIGHTS—Engagements have been light, to-day, at our quotations. We quote: For Liverpool—Flour 3s. ₱ bbl. Wheat, in bulk and bags, 12d.@12½d. ₱ bush.; Corn, 11½d.@12d., ₱ bushel; Pork, 3s. 3d.@3s. 6d. ₱ bbl.; Beef, 5s. 6d.@6s. ₱ tierce; Bacon, Lard and Butter, 35s.@40s.; Cheese, 45s.; Oil Cake, 37s. 6d.; Tallow, 30s.@35s. ₱ ton. For Glasgow—Flour, 3s. 6d.@3s. 9d. ₱ bbl.; Grain, 12d.@13d. ₱ bushel; Cheese, 45s. @ 50s.; Bacon and Lard, 40s. @ 45s.; Butter, 45s.@50s.;

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, OCT. 12, 1861.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

Published in the TIMES Building, fronting the City Hall Park, on Park-row, Spruce and Nassau-streets.

The DAILY TIMES, published every morning and evening—price TWO CENTS; mailed at SIX DOLLARS a year; with Sunday edition, SEVEN DOLLARS per year.

The SEMI-WEEKLY, published Tuesdays and Fridays, THREE DOLLARS a year; two copies to one address for FIVE DOLLARS.

Any person who will send us a Club of FIVE subscribers may receive an extra copy for himself, or retain Two Dollars and a Half as his commission.

The WEEKLY, TWO DOLLARS a year; two copies THREE DOLLARS; five copies FIVE DOLLARS. Any person who will send us a Club of TEN subscribers at $1 each, shall receive an extra copy for himself, or may retain One Dollar as his compensation. The Semi-Weekly and Weekly sent to Clergymen at the lowest club rates. Specimen numbers forwarded on application.

TERMS—Cash invariably in advance.

All letters to be addressed to H. J. RAYMOND & CO., Proprietors of the NEW-YORK TIMES, New-York City.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

No notice can be taken of Anonymous Communications. Whatever is intended for insertion must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer—not necessarily for publication, but as a guaranty for his good faith. We cannot undertake to return rejected Communications.

VOLUNTARY CORRESPONDENCE, containing important news, solicited from any quarter of the world; if used, will be liberally paid for.

Amusements this Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—M. HERRMANN'S SOIREES.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC—Afternoon—M. HERRMANN'S SOIREES.

WALLACK'S THEATRE—THE NEW PRESIDENT.

WINTER GARDEN—THE CUP AND THE LIP.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—Afternoon and Evening—THE SEVEN SONS.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—CURIOSITIES AT ALL HOURS—DRAMATIC PERFORMANCES AT 3 AND 7½ O'CLOCK P. M.

INSTITUTE OF ARTS, No. 625 Broadway—PAINTINGS, STATUARY, &c.

CANTERBURY MUSIC HALL—No. 585 Broadway—PANTOMIME, SONGS, DANCES, &c.

THE WONDERS OF THE WORLD—No. 563 Broadway.

BOWERY THEATRE—Afternoon and Evening—ORION CIRCUS.

PALACE GARDEN—Afternoon and Evening—NIXON'S ROYAL CIRCUS.

HOPE CHAPEL—SWISS BELL RINGERS.

HOPE CHAPEL—WILLIAMS' NAUTICAL EXHIBITION.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

The intention of Gen. MCCLELLAN seems to be to strengthen the positions of his army as he proceeds further into Virginia, so that he may have intrenchments to fall back upon, in case a retrograde movement should, to any extent, become necessary. Heavy works are being constructed at all the new points recently taken possession of by our troops, in which they have not yet been interfered with by the rebels. The pickets of the enemy are again in sight along our lines, but they make no hostile demonstrations.

Affairs on the Upper Potomac continue quiet. Several movements of regiments have, however, recently taken place, which are supposed by some to be preliminary to something of more consequence.

We learn nothing yet of the movements of Gen. FREMONT'S army after leaving Jefferson City on the route to Sedalia. It seems to be doubtful whether he will be able to overtake PRICE, as the latter has probably too much the start, and has the advantage of a light baggage train. It is likely, however, that Gen. FREMONT will at least follow him to Southwest Missouri, reoccupy Springfield, and clear once more that section of the State from the rebels. A scout who has arrived at Jefferson City from Springfield reports that there are only one thousand rebels left there. He also again resuscitates BEN. MCCULLOCH, whom he locates at Camp Jackson with only one hundred and fifty men, waiting for reinforcements from Arkansas. The small number of his followers is accounted for by the fact that a large proportion of those he brought with him into the State had gone with PRICE, while others were with HARDEE. It is the reported intention of MCCULLOCH to join PRICE at Sac River on the 20th inst., and with the combined forces march towards Jefferson City. This perhaps may have been his programme, but it is probably changed ere this.

We have received, through the mails, an interesting description of Gen. FREMONT'S departure from Jefferson City on his grand expedition. The scene was accompanied by much of the pomp and circumstance of "glorious" war. Though the movement commenced before daybreak, it was not until late in the afternoon that the town had resumed its usual quiet. The troops marched off in the direction of the Sedalia road, and are said to have been in high spirits and condition.

The news from Kentucky grows decidedly more encouraging, as the situation of affairs becomes more thoroughly understood. The accounts of BUCKNER'S strength are found to have been much exaggerated. Many of his men are understood to be without arms and shoes, and but few of them are uniformed. ZOLLICOFFER, who recently invaded the State from Tennessee by way of the Cumberland Gap, is known to have returned to his position at the Gap—his original purpose probably being only the procurement of supplies in the section of country invaded by him. On the other hand, the National forces are rapidly increasing, not only by the accession of regiments from Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois, but by the enlistment of the Kentuckians themselves, who, now that the occasion calls for prompt action, are flocking to the National standard by thousands. An instance of the spirit which animates them may be found in a skirmish briefly noticed in our dispatches, which took place near Hillsboro', in Fleming County, ninety-one miles east of Frankfort, a day or two ago. A body of three hundred rebels were attacked by fifty Home Guards, who completely routed them, and captured a number of Enfield rifles, sabres, pistols, and other articles of war.

The Louisville journals publish the documents referring to the retirement of Gen. ANDERSON from the command of the Cumberland Department, and the appointment of Gen. SHERMAN in his place. Gen. ANDERSON deeply regrets that he is compelled to relinquish his post; but his feeble health renders it necessary for him to do so, and the selection of his successor, made on his own recommendation, gives him great satisfaction. Gen. SHERMAN is said to possess high qualities that eminently fit him for the position of great responsibility that he has now assumed.

A dispatch from Fortress Monroe informs us that on Wednesday night last, it being very dark and stormy, two rebel steamers ran down the James River, with the intention of attempting to pass the blockade, but, being discovered, put back again. It is well understood at Old Point that the rebels have, for some time, been awaiting an opportunity to get the *Yorktown* to sea, and, probably, the *Merrimac*. Both are iron-clad, and, once at sea, they might do incalculable mischief; but there is little probability of their sides being able to withstand the heavy metal which could be thrown against them by our ships-of-war at Newport's News and the Fortress. The *Minnesota* and *Cumberland* have rifled guns throwing a solid shot 180 pounds in weight, and, beside, there is the "Union" gun, mounted on the Rip Raps, throwing a shot weighing 430 pounds.

A Boston paper grows indignant at some foolish imputations cast upon Massachusetts and her contributions for the war. If all the other States had done as Massachusetts has done, the land and naval force of the country would now exceed 600,000. The State has now in the field seventeen regiments of infantry, numbering 1,000 men each; eight detached companies at Fortress Monroe, and three batteries of light artillery—all for three years' service. It is further estimated that Massachusetts has furnished 2,500 men for the regiments of other States. Besides these forces, there are now in camp, and in a good state of forwardness, five more regiments of infantry, one battery of artillery, and a regiment of cavalry. The Boston paper to which we have alluded argues from this that few States have outdone Massachusetts, or will outdo her, in the high endeavor to maintain American nationality and preserve the indivisibility of the Republic.

Under a decision recently made at Washington, supplies furnished by particular States for their volunteers must be turned over to the proper Department of the army, and issued according to the regulations to the troops for which they were specially intended; but should there be any excess of such supplies above the regulation allowances, such excess will, when so directed by the Commanding General, be divided among any other troops in the service of the United States. This decision may create some dissatisfaction, but the excuse for it is found in the fact that the Government expects eventually to pay for all such supplies.

The projected expedition to Mexico acquires new light in the information we receive by the *Asia*. The Paris *Patrie* and the *Journal des Débats* having thrown doubt upon the statement of the London *Post* respecting the negotiation of a triple treaty on the subject, the *Post* returns to the charge, stoutly reinforced by the London *Times*. The latter, indeed, makes the convention substantially quadripartite. It asserts that the President of the United States, prompted by the same motives as control the European Powers, is an assenting party to the arrangement, which is strictly guarded from a chance of disturbing territorial sovereignty, or of infringing upon the rights or dignity of the American Government. This is very well so far as it goes; and so far as goes the exceedingly temperate policy pointed out by the treaty. But there are too many indications that the treaty has secret articles to which the President of the United States cannot have given his assent. Even in the *Times* we have intimations that the question of remodeling and "protecting" the Mexican Government has been under discussion at the interviews which framed the Convention; for we are distinctly told that while the English Government advocates the strengthening and support of the Liberal Government already existing, France and Spain take a different view, and think another ought to be substituted. Possibly the "independent armament' of Spain is designed to carry this latter view into effect. The policy of England will certainly be singularly illustrated by a confiscation of revenues, deprived of which the Liberal Government must perish.

GENERAL NEWS.

The steamship *Asia* arrived at this port yesterday with two days' later news from Europe. She left Liverpool on the 28th and Queenstown on the 29th ult. She brings about £20,000 in specie on freight. The latest market reports still note an upward tendency in Cotton. The stock on hand in Liverpool was estimated at 751,500 bales, of which 444,790 were American, and the amount at sea on the way from India was estimated as high as 270,000 bales, against only 70,000 at the same time last year. Breadstuffs and Provisions are still reported dull. The English Board of Trade returns for August exhibit a falling off in exports to the United States during the month of £1,080,500 as compared with August of 1860. The English Funds were firmer, and Consols had recovered somewhat.

The French Government, it is stated, has purchased foreign wheat to the value of eleven millions sterling since last harvest, which accounts for the rapid loss of bullion by the Bank of France, which had raised its rate of discount to 5½ per cent.

From Italy, we again have rumors regarding the precarious condition of the Pope's health. At Bologna turbulent demonstrations had taken place, caused by the high price of provisions. Several arrests had been made, and precautionary measures had been adopted. In a circular, addressed by Count RICASOLI to the Italian Consular Agents, he states that the national flag of Italy covers 800,000 tons of shipping, manned by 100,000 sailors.

From Austria we hear of an attempt to assassinate the Archduke ALBERT, by placing a bomb in a place where he would wait for a train for Vienna. Fortunately for him, the bomb did not explode until half an hour after he left. The abundant harvest in Hungary is said to have rendered the peasantry more willing to pay taxes to the Austrian Government. A rumor prevailed in Vienna that KLAPKA, KOSSUTH and TURR were to have a conference with M. DEAK and other Hungarians, relative to affairs in Hungary.

OMAR PASHA has been ordered by the Turkish Sultan to immediately recommence hostilities against the Montenegrins, and reinforcements had been sent to him. The insurgents are reported to have burnt three villages, killed seventeen Turks, and carried off five pieces of artillery.

China news, to the 12th of August, informs us that the entire American Fleet, with the exception of one small vessel, had left for home. The vessel which remained had been called suddenly to Shanghai, by a report that a vessel had been purchased there for the purpose of being armed as a privateer under the Jeff. Davis flag.

From Japan we learn of the loss of the *Swellana*, a Prussian line-of-battle-ship, carrying one hundred guns, and eight hundred men. It is believed that all her crew perished. Details of the night attack upon the inmates of the British Consulate at Yokuhama are given in our correspondent's letter.

The Chamber of Commerce yesterday received a formal visit from Col. ROMANOFF, of the Imperial Russian Engineers, accompanied by Mr. COLLINS, the United States Commercial Agent at the Amoor River, the object of the interview being to bring before the American public the subject of the great Russian telegraph now in course of construction from St. Petersburg *via* Eastern Siberia and Behring Strait to Nicholeisk, on the Amoor, with special reference to the project of extending the same to the United States. The enterprise, which has secured the sanction and guarantee of the Russian Government, and over three thousand miles of the line being already built, is pronounced entirely practicable. The success of this stupendous undertaking, will, perhaps, render unnecessary the ocean telegraphic cable.

The Board of Supervisors held a special meeting yesterday, and continued the election for Inspectors of Registry. A communication from the Engineer in charge of laying out Washington Heights, with reference to the present doubtful boundary of New-York and Westchester Counties, was referred.

The Executive Committee of the "Consolidated German Union League" held an important and protracted session yesterday afternoon, at Pythagoras Hall. Sub-Committees on Organization, Nomination and Conference were appointed, and, after long debate, an independent ticket was made up from among the nominations of other parties. A report of all the proceedings is given in another column.

The Brooklyn, Eastern District, German Union Association, met, yesterday afternoon, at No. 45 Ewen-street, Williamsburgh, and appointed a Committee of five to examine the position of political candidates already nominated by various parties, and to select from the number such names as the Association can support. Patriotic addresses were made and the meeting adjourned with cheers for the Union. A report will be found elsewhere.

The steamship *Locust Point*, now lying at the foot of Canal-street, has been chartered by Government. She is now taking in stores. The steamship *Daniel Webster*, lying at Pier No. 3, N. R., has also been chartered. She has got a full cargo of water in casks. The steam transport *Ericsson* steamed, yesterday afternoon, from Greenpoint, and is now at anchor off the Battery.

At Trial Term of the Superior Court, before Justice BOSWORTH, Mr. TRACY, in his action against the New-York and Harlem Railroad Company, for detention of baggage, reported yesterday, recovered a verdict for $25. At General Term of the Supreme Court, the case of DEVLIN against BRADY and MOUNTJOY was argued, the facts showing the peculiar "values" of the municipal lobby. At Chambers of the Supreme Court, Justice SUTHERLAND granted an alternative *mandamus*, directing the Comptroller to show cause why E. B. HARNETT, an officer of the Court, who is absent at the war, should not be paid his salary as such officer. In the Common Pleas Court, before Judge BRADY, a verdict for $375 was recovered against a Policeman of the Fourth Ward, for illegal arrest and false imprisonment.

The speculation on the Stock Exchange broke out afresh yesterday, after the partial reaction of the day before, and the market closed quite buoyant at an advance of ¼@1¼ ₩ cent. on Thursday's sales. New-York Central 78½ ₩ cent. Government Sixes, of 1881, advanced to 93½ ₩ cent. Exchange for the *Fulton's* mail, this morning, closed 107¼@107½ ₩ cent.

The transactions in Breadstuffs yesterday were less extensive, though prices of Flour were a shade easier, and those of Wheat favored buyers slightly. Corn was essentially unchanged in value. A more active inquiry prevailed for Groceries, which were firm, as also for Pork—the latter chiefly to fill Government contracts. A fair business was reported in Hay, Raisins, Calcutta Linseed, and domestic Tobacco. The movements in other branches of trade were restricted. The adjourned meeting relative to demurrages, held yesterday at the Produce Exchange, referred the whole subject to a committee consisting of eight representative merchants, with instructions to report the result of their deliberations at another meeting, to be held next Friday, the 18th inst.

The Mexican Intervention.

We have full confirmation, by the last foreign mail, with more details, of the arrangements of England, France and Spain for intervention in the affairs of Mexico. The London *Times* states the general scope and plan of the movement, and adds that it is undertaken with the full assent and approbation of the President of the United States. This is a remarkable and rather unexpected feature of the case, and will probably somewhat modify public sentiment as to the objects of the projected intervention.

It is scarcely supposable that President LINCOLN should have approved an expedition, the object of which was to place Mexico under the sway of any European Power. Such an act would be so directly hostile to the substantial interests of this country, so damaging to its prestige, and so utterly fatal to the extension of our influence and our principles in that direction, that no President could possibly give it the assent, express or implied, of the American Government. In the hands of any one of the leading European Powers, Mexico would become a perpetual menace to the United States. From her ports the vessels of any hostile nations could strike disastrous blows upon our commerce and our Southern cities, while for land forces she would furnish an easy road into our territory through our Southwestern frontier.

The statement of the *Times* seems to us open to very grave doubts. The positive and explicit manner in which it is made, implies that it rests on good authority, however improbable it may appear. If it be true, we should infer from it that the objects of the expedition had been very clearly explained to Mr. LINCOLN, and that they were such as could not involve any of the consequences to which we have alluded. It is stated that the only motive of the movement is to secure payment of the debts due by Mexico to subjects of the Powers engaged in it, and to secure reparation for personal injuries sustained at her hands. If, when these objects are attained, the expedition is to withdraw, and if explicit assurances to that effect have been received by Mr. LINCOLN, no injurious consequences may result from the pledged assent of our Government. We confess, however, that we find it difficult to reconcile this view of the case with the talk of the *Times* about marching to Mexico, and its speculations as to the character and *personnel* of the new Government to be established and maintained in that country. These things look to a much more permanent and complete conquest of our neighboring Republic than this country could honorably and safely permit.

Unless we are greatly mistaken, the affairs of Mexico will ere long engage a very considerable share of our attention. We are somewhat curious, moreover, to learn how the Southern Confederates will regard this attempt to plant a powerful and controlling foreign influence upon their Southern border. Undoubtedly their sharp and engrossing hatred of the Government of the United States will at the outset reconcile them to anything which promises to check its progress and weaken its power. But a very little reflection will show that, if they succeed in establishing their independence, they will bear the whole brunt of this hostile act. It is upon them and their institutions, far more than upon the North, that the injury of such a conquest will take effect.

MALICE AND FALSEHOOD.—If our readers have any curiosity to see the kind of stuff with which our Canadian neighbors strengthen and confirm their "neutrality," in regard to our rebellion, they will find it abundantly gratified by the perusal of a letter which we copy, this morning, from the *Chronicle*, of Quebec. That paper asserts that it is written by a gentleman of high official position, and intimates very broadly that he is connected with the diplomatic service of the English Government. Whoever he may be, or whatever his position, he does not scruple to put in print the most barefaced and infamous falsehoods which human ingenuity can invent. He has gone deliberately to work to arouse public hostility in Canada against this country, by systematic lying. It is needless to say here that the statements of his letter are utterly false from beginning to end. He knows them to be so:—but he also knows that they will be circulated mainly at a distance, where no contradictions can reach them, and that they will thus produce just as much effect, and do as much to plant the seeds of eternal hatred between the two countries as if they were true,—and this is precisely what he seeks to accomplish by them. He may find in course of time that he has been even more successful than he could have wished in this work of devilish malignity.

The Japanese Troubles.

We have received from our correspondent in Japan a detailed account of the armed attack made upon the British Legation, and the narrow escape of the British Minister and the members of his household from massacre. Mr. OLIPHANT, whose visit to this country will be remembered, was wounded in the affray. The miscreants engaged in this assault were kept at bay by the parties assailed, and were afterwards set upon and dispersed, several of their number being wounded and three killed, by the guard of the Legation. Details of this event had not reached England at the departure of the last mail, although the general fact was known. In commenting upon it the London *Times* thinks that, while it may not be necessary to enter upon an actual war to punish the Japanese Government, there must be a display of force that will effectually prevent such occurrences in the future. Whether these outrages were perpetrated by the connivance of the authorities or not, the *Times* insists that the Government must be held responsible for them, inasmuch as it is in duty bound to afford ample protection to the British Legation.

It is pretty evident that the Japanese, or at least a formidable party among them, are highly dissatisfied with the policy of the Government towards foreign nations. They are opposed to opening the Empire to foreign intercourse, and in favor of preserving the traditional policy of isolation. The "old fogies" of Japan, like those of every other country, belong to the higher classes, are eminently respectable, and very much afraid of any policy which gives to energy, skill and industry, any participation in the blessings which they consider it their right to monopolize. They made an attempt at one time to assassinate the Tycoon. They did murder the interpreter to the American Embassy, and now they have perpetrated an infamous assault upon the British Legation. Soon after the murder of Mr. HEUSKEN, our Secretary of State applied to the leading Christian Powers of Europe to join in measures to punish so grave a violation of international rights. Mr. SEWARD seems to have appreciated fully the importance of teaching the Japanese, by effectual means, some of the first lessons they will need to practice in their intercourse with foreign States; but we have no reason to believe that his views on this subject were shared by the European Powers to whom they were presented. England now will probably consider the matter as one of some importance. It is announced that the Minister has ordered a British ship-of-war to the harbor of Yeddo, and has landed a body of troops to serve as a guard to the Legation.

We fear the dreams in which a good many of our Aldermen and other sanguine people indulged a year or so ago, about the value of Japanese friendship and trade, are doomed to disappointment. We took occasion to say so at the time, but the public were too busy in courting the sooty Princes to pay much attention to anything but reports of the sage observations of "TOMMY," and records of the shops where the Princes deigned to trade. A good many of our ingenious mechanics and others invested largely in presents to the Emperor,—but we have heard as yet of no very large returns. Correspondents have told us that the sewing-machines, patent plows, churns, telegraph machines, cannon, candy, and other rare and valuable products of our country which we took pleasure and pride in lavishing upon Japan for her enlightenment, were upon their arrival stowed away like so much useless lumber, in an old outhouse, there to rot at leisure. We have not heard of a single order from Japan for a single one of the many articles in which we were at once to enjoy a large and lucrative commerce. But these are among the disappointments which every commercial community must expect to meet.

The truth is, the Japanese are wedded to their policy of isolation by the entire experience of all their people, by the traditions of the Empire and by all the prejudices, fears and distrust of a semi-barbarous and ignorant nation. The time may come when they may be induced to change it;—but the essential elements for working such a change—intercourse, education and trade—are utterly lacking, and the process will, of necessity, be very slow. War is the only agency which makes any serious inroad upon habits and opinions so fixed as those of the Japanese,—and it is by no means unlikely that it may be used in this case as it has been in so many others.

LAGER TABOOED.—A German justice at Washington, following a judicial precedent in our own City, having decided that "lager beer is not intoxicating," Gen. MCCLELLAN has heretofore allowed that beverage to be freely poured out in libations to the divinities of war. While all other liquors of the spiritous order are under embargo and prohibited from being brought into the camps on the Potomac, lager has enjoyed entire immunity. It seems that latterly, however, the nectar of Gambrinus, with an unseemly disregard of the judicial finding, behaves itself most strangely, and actually fuddles, elevates, and maketh "tight" our men of war. Whether this be owing to the introduction of some more ardent quality into the natural innocuousness of the beverage, or whether it be that American soldiers have not yet acquired the true Teutonic power of resistance, the foaming flagons have inebriated, as well as cheered. So lager is now tabooed. Strict orders have been issued that none shall be allowed in camp, and officers have been instructed to investigate the contents of every wagon entering the lines, to see that the enemy is not smuggled in. It is unfortunate that, for the sake of a few weak-headed Yankees, our tens of thousands of German sons of Mars should be deprived of what is nearly as necessary to their existence as pretzels or sauer-kraut. But such are the stern necessities of war!

Affairs in Missouri.

The prospect of an early and decisive battle in Missouri, between the National troops under FREMONT, and the rebels under Gen. PRICE, has vanished, if we can credit the advices from Gen. FREMONT'S camp. A correspondent of a Cincinnati paper, who is with FREMONT'S army, writes on Monday, the 7th inst., from Jefferson City, stating that on that day the advance of Gen. FREMONT'S headquarters was begun. The correspondent does not speak of any intended forced marches, but he says that Gen. FREMONT "hardly hopes to intercept Gen. PRICE." The news at Jefferson City was that on the Thursday previous to Gen. FREMONT'S advance on Monday, Gen. PRICE'S was 30 miles south of a point 150 miles due west of Jefferson City. This would give Gen. PRICE, by any traveled roads, at least 175 miles the start of Gen. FREMONT, and three full days, from Thursday to Monday, to increase that distance. It may well be conceded, therefore, that Gen. FREMONT is not likely to overtake Gen. PRICE. How it is that Gen. PRICE so easily marched out of the trap in which he had been "caught" at Lexington, the "military men at St. Louis" have not yet informed the country.

But granting that Gen. PRICE is marching out of Missouri, (a belief entertained in St. Louis and Jefferson City, but which, as yet, rests on slender evidence,) our army must still advance in force, if it be only to make the expulsion of the rebels from the State a thorough and complete work. Gen. FREMONT can then garrison Springfield effectually, take possession of Granby lead mines, and make adequate provision for their protection, and return to his headquarters in St. Louis. Some rather extravagant telegraphic versions were given, the other day, of what Gen. FREMONT said to Gen. THOMAS L. PRICE, on leaving Jefferson City. It was that he (F.) felt competent, with his present army, to "go anywhere through the South," and that he would pursue the rebel army into Arkansas if necessary to get a fight out of them. Gen. FREMONT will not, probably, act on any such programme. If he drives the rebel army from Missouri, and reëstablishes the Union sway at Springfield and over the entire southwest of the State, it will be well. It will restore the campaign to the *status* of four months ago, when Gen. LYON, with less than 10,000 men, had done the work that now has to be done over again. To be sure, there is not much evidence of progress in this. But the achievement will nevertheless be gratifying.

The prospect of hard fighting in Missouri having disappeared, (if Gen. PRICE really has outwitted the men who supposed they had entrapped him,) the attention of the country will immediately be drawn to other and more interesting fields, among which Kentucky looms up, at present, most conspicuously.

The Stars and Stripes on Sea.

The record of our naval operations since the beginning of hostilities is not calculated to uphold the prestige which the Americans have hitherto enjoyed on the sea. It is a little mortifying, that while it has been demonstrated again and again that the rebels were able to do little or nothing in the line of naval operations, their half-a-dozen privateers have made more captures among our merchant and coasting vessels than the entire Navy of the United States has made of their coasters and the shoals of craft seeking to run the blockade! Carefully collated statistics to Sept. 23, show that, up to that date, the rebels had taken seventy of our vessels, while our whole coast guard had made but fifty-two prizes!

It would indeed be unfair to expect omniscience on the part of our cruisers, as the history of all blockades for the past hundred years shows that, in spite of the utmost vigilance of the blockading fleet, it has been quite impossible wholly to cut off trade with the interdicted country. But the record of vessels that have within the past four months run the line of our squadron, and reached Southern ports, laden with arms, ammunition, clothing and stores, is disgraceful. The coasts of Nova Scotia and New-Brunswick spawn forth craft, whose owners find their profit in conveying contraband aid and comfort to the enemy. Sixteen vessels are reported to have arrived at the port of Charleston during the month of August alone, and M. BOULIGNY, the French Consul at that port, is said to have recently exhibited in Paris a list of over fifty "evasions," which he reports have been made of our blockade of Charleston! The case of the British steamship *Bermuda*, which ran the gauntlet of our squadron off Savannah, is an instance of most flagrant remissness, for the officers were fully forewarned of her expected arrival. The poor *ruse* of a cannonading by the rebels sent our cruisers hastening off to see the cause, and the steamer meantime quietly slipped in with a great and valuable cargo of rifles, ammunition, shoes, blankets and medical stores. The *Wabash* has been, we believe, the leading ship on the blockade off Savannah. We have not yet heard of a court-martial in the case! This was culpable; but the case of the *Fanny*, captured by the rebels in Pamlico Sound last week, was worse—it was pusillanimous. There has been nothing more disgraceful than the conduct of crew and military, as given in the master's report—a miserable scramble for self-safety, without even courage to throw overboard her guns and ammunition, or set her on fire or scuttle her—an officer on board asserting that "they would fare better if they kept everything in good order!" We have heard of no Court of Inquiry in this case, and, indeed, have had no satisfaction whatever in the matter, unless that term can be applied to the ambiguous reply of Mr. Secretary WELLES to Mr. PORTER, to the effect that "the steamer alluded to was not at the time of her capture in the service of this Department, and has never been employed by it, and the same *may be said* of her captain." This is peculiar phraseology, and we are at a loss to understand its meaning. It is certain that the conduct of Capt. MORRISON was such as to demand close scrutiny. He was employed, under some authority, to transport ammunition, clothing and provisions to the troops, and he had troops on board, also, of the Twentieth Indiana Regiment, whose commanding officer induced him to behave in the dastardly way above indicated. *Some* person or *some* Department, surely, is responsible for a transaction so disgraceful. At any rate, we think it is due to the Chairman of the Committee, engaged under a resolution of the House in the important duty of purifying the several Departments, *not* to have been put off in this cavalier way, and be left in total ignorance by such an ambiguous and illogical reply.

These are humiliating developments, and they painfully call up an anticipation in one of Mr. RUSSELL'S letters: "It is feared," he writes, "that there are many officers in the service whose hearts are not in the right place." However this may be, there certainly has been a great want of gallantry on the part of our marine thus far. It was by indomitable pluck, that America's Naval glory was won. Never were we so much in need of that same quality as now again. What would the ghost of JOHN PAUL JONES say to a vast Navy unequal to the task of catching a single privateer—that *Sumter* which, by the imbecility of the officer commanding the squadron off the Mississippi mouth, escaped to sea, and has since been ravaging our commerce, and defying our fleets!

We have no desire to speculate on the projected Naval expeditions, and the journals, animated by an admirable patriotism, have generally refrained from any revelations on that score. But it is obvious that these movements cannot be much longer delayed. The seizure of the chief Southern cotton ports is fast becoming a military necessity. The rebels are fully alive to their danger, and are industriously employing this season of grace in strengthening their coasts and forts. It is well known, that at the time of the Hatteras victory, Fort Macon, which commands Beaufort, N. C., was almost defenceless. It is well known that they have now 168 guns mounted at that fort, with a force of some three thousand men. It is thus extremely doubtful whether the increased efficiency we get by delay is not more than outweighed by the additional obstacles we shall ultimately have to encounter. Besides, every day brings us nearer to stormy November, when the on-shore gales make maritime or coast operations difficult of execution and uncertain of success. Advantage should be taken of these halcyon October days to strike a succession of telling blows on the enemy's flank, if we would not wholly lose our great opportunity.

Edicts of Emancipation.

We expressed some doubt, a few days since, as to the practical effect of an edict of emancipation, even if one should be issued by the General Government. It is very clear that such a document would have no force beyond the lines of our Armies, unless it should come to the knowledge of the slaves themselves, and incite them to insurrection:—and, even if this were desirable, we have, up to the present time, not the slightest evidence of any such inclination on their part.

We find an illustration and, to some extent, a confirmation of these views in the failure of Gen. FREMONT'S proclamation to produce any practical effect during the time that it was supposed to be in force. Except in the case of two slaves belonging to THOS. L. SNEAD, of St. Louis, an aid-de-camp of Gen. PRICE, no attempt was made to carry out its provisions. Indeed, Gen. FREMONT had no means of doing so. At the time it was issued over *one-third* of the State of Missouri was under rebel rule; in a week after, more than one-half of the State was subject to rebel sway; and, besides, at Springfield, there were over two hundred Union prisoners, who had been wounded and captured in that ever-memorable and fearful battle of Wilson's Creek. When Gen. FREMONT'S sweeping proclamation—threatening death and confiscation to every rebel found in arms within his lines, and freeing his slaves—was received at Springfield, the rebel commander there promptly sent him the following message:

"For every man put to death by Major-Gen. FREMONT for alleged treason, as threatened in his proclamation, I will cause *two* Union prisoners now in my hands to be shot. For every slave liberated by Gen FREMONT, because of the alleged treason of his master, I will cause *four* slaves to be taken from the adherents of the Union within my Department, and confiscated by way of retaliation."

Unfortunately, the rebel commander had power to put his threat in execution,—and knowing this fact, Gen. FREMONT was of necessity compelled to forego all attempts to enforce the terms of his proclamation.

The letter of the President, directing a modification of its terms, relieved him from an embarrassing position; and that he regarded it in that light is shown by the use which he made of it. Among the items of news received some weeks since, mention was made of a "messenger who had been sent to Springfield, by Gen. FREMONT, to bear to Col. TAYLOR (rebel commander at Springfield) a copy of President LINCOLN'S letter, modifying Gen. FREMONT'S proclamation." Though this attracted no attention at the time, it was really a fact of a good deal of significance. Under ordinary circumstances, it is not considered necessary for our commanders to notify the rebel leaders of every change of policy and of conduct which they may adopt. We cannot recall another instance of the kind during the present war. Gen. FREMONT had special reasons for the course he took, in his utter inability to enforce the threats of his proclamation without involving consequences for which he was not prepared to make himself responsible.

Mere words avail but little in war. Edicts and proclamations are of very little use beyond the line which bounds our ability to enforce them.

From Hong Kong.

AMERICAN TONNAGE IN CHINESE WATERS—A SUPPOSED PRIVATEER.

A letter from Hong Kong to ELLWOOD WALTER, Secretary of the Board of Underwriters, contains the following information:

The American tonnage is increasing in the east; pending the civil war in the United States, is not declined taking the war risk. The local Underwriters detaken for long voyages.

There are rumors of a small vessel fitting out at Shanghai as a privateer, under letter-of-marque received from the Confederate States of America, to go home, *viâ* San Francisco, and the United States steamer *Saginaw* has gone to that port, where her Commander will get more full information, and, if there be any foundation for the report, will take measures to capture the craft, if possible. The *Saginaw* is the only United States vessel now on the station, the *Hartford* and *Dacotah* having sailed for the United States, *viâ* Batavia and the Cape of Good Hope, on the 6th inst.

IMPORTANT FROM PARIS.

The Truth Regarding the Offer Made to Garibaldi.

How the Citizens of the Jeff. Davis Confederacy Obtain their Passports—Efforts of the Southern Commissioners to Break up the Blockade.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PARIS, Friday, Sept. 27, 1861.

We have, at length, arrived at the truth in regard to the Garibaldi affair. There are diplomatic documents in the case, and it may be that they will be published before this reaches the United States; but, for fear they may not, it is better, no doubt, that I give you the facts here.

In the first place, friends of GARIBALDI intimated to the Government at Washington long ago that the General took a deep interest in the struggle between the Union and Slavery, and that, without doubt, he could be induced to lend his powerful aid to the National arms. The fact was stated in such a way that the Government regarded it as an offer of services, and feeling deeply sensible for such a mark of confidence and good-will on the part of the great Italian leader, ordered a negotiation to be commenced in regard to the matter. This negotiation, on account of his personal acquaintance with GARIBALDI and his knowledge of European languages, was confided to Mr. SANFORD, Minister to Belgium. Mr. S. was authorized to make terms with Gen. GARIBALDI for the command of a division of the American army, and was charged, at the same time, to convey to the General an expression of the high esteem of the American Government for his eminent patriotism and abilities.

In the first correspondence which took place, only general terms were used, there being nothing more definite than an offer of service in the army of the United States. But in connection with this fact, the impression all at once grew general in Europe—proceeding partly from the affair of Bull Run—that the National army was in great straits for a commander, and that this offer to Gen. GARIBALDI meant the chief command. GARIBALDI'S Generals, BIXIO, TURR, SIRTORI and others, at once gathered around him and offered to accompany him to America, where they supposed a great field was to be opened for their loved chief in the emancipation of Slavery and the salvation of the destinies of the great American Republic. All this was highly honorable in both GARIBALDI and his Generals, and they thereby earned the gratitude of the loyal American people, for their motive was not pure adventure, as might be supposed; their hearts were in the contest, and they felt that there, as well as in Italy, they would be fighting the universal battle of civilization and humanity.

But Mr. SANFORD was not authorized to offer Gen. GARIBALDI the chief command of the National Army—a fact which GARIBALDI did not comprehend till he saw Mr. S. at Caprera. In the meantime the word had got out that GARIBALDI had been offered the chief command, and all the harm had been done. When Mr. SANFORD offered him a division of the Army he was still disposed to accept, but then his friends, the King of Italy in the number, advised him not to, and thus the negotiation came to an end.

In all the discussions, GARIBALDI, who is a naturalized citizen of the United States, constantly spoke of the deep interest he felt in the welfare of his adopted country, which stood next in his heart and affections to his native Italy, and if it had not been for the pressure of his friends at the last moment, and especially the urgent letter of the King, he would have gone to take command in any position the President would have placed him. His whole soul is in the cause of the Union. He shed tears when speaking of the probable rupture of the Great Republic, and said that if it were shown to him that his services were essential to the North, nothing would restrain him but the prospect of immediate service in Italy. It must not be believed, however, that the King and the advisers of GARIBALDI objected to his going from any want of sympathy in the cause of the American Union; it was solely because they could not spare him at this important epoch in the history of Italy for a service so far removed from home and so full of dangers. It was not that they loved America less, but GARIBALDI more.

Efforts have been made here to obtain a contradiction of the report that GARIBALDI had refused the offer of the chief command of the National army, but, unfortunately for those who made the attempt, the Italian Ambassador at Paris has shown here a dispatch from the Baron RICASOLI, Italian Minister of Foreign Affairs, which states that the King had written to GARIBALDI advising him not to accept "the command of the Federal army." In the presence of such a statement, and from such a source, the journalists hardly knew what course to take, and thus the story has gone uncontradicted till yesterday, when the *Opinion Nationale* and the *Pays* contradicted it. We hope to see the other French journals do the same, but the London *Times*, which never goes backward and never errs, will, perhaps, take as long to get at the truth as it did in the case of the duels on the Georgia Railroad.

One effect of this report has been to stir up all the officers out of place in Europe, and among others who have made offers of their services to the National Government, I believe I will not be contradicted in mentioning the name of the distinguished Gen. CHANGARNIER.

Here is an item for Mr. SEWARD. When the subjects of the Southern Confederacy in France wish to travel through Europe, and go to the Prefect of Police at Paris to get their passports *visés*, the officer directs them, as heretofore, to go to the American Consul; if the individual says that the American Consul demands an oath of allegiance, which he is unwilling to take, the officer replies, "But you must go and see if the Consul refuses you, and if he does, return here, and I will *visé* your passport." When the individual returns the *visé* is given, the words used being "*Bon pour M. ——, citoyen des Etats Confederés de l'Amerique.*"

Thus the Prefect of Police, in providing for an emergency, recognizes the independence of the Southern Confederacy. But nobody would wish to object to this procedure, since it is the only possible one by which to permit persons unwilling to take the oath of allegiance to travel in Europe. As a curious detail of this affair, I may mention that the Prefect asked the Consul to give a certificate to those he refused, so that the Prefect might know that they had first been to the Consulate; but the Consul very properly decided that it was none of his business to testify to the disloyalty of American citizens, and that the Prefect must take upon himself the task of finding out whether they were citizens of the Confederate States or not. The only inconvenience we can see as likely to result from this proceeding is the impression it will give among officials in other States that France has recognized the new Government.

The Southern Commissioners abroad, until the late publication of the law of blockades by the French Government, were making prodigious efforts to induce a disregard of the blockade of their ports, and I am told that this declaration was published as much to get rid of their importunities and machinations, as for the satisfaction of inquiring French shippers. Among other reports in circulation, but for which I can in no way vouch, it is said that as a last effort they offered a bribe of 500,000 bales of cotton to the French Government on condition the blockade was disregarded.

MALAKOFF.

INTERESTING FROM JAPAN.

The Murderous Attack on the British Legation—Narrow Escape of the Minister and others.

From Our Own Corrrespondent.

YOKOHAMA, JAPAN, Saturday, July 13, 1861.

In giving you a summary of news by this mail, it becomes our painful duty to include as the principal item, still another attempt on the part of the Japanese, at assassination and bloodshed. The subjects this time were the English Minister, Mr. ALCOCK, and his Staff, at Yedo.

A more daring and desperate act in times of peace is rarely heard off, than this attempt to cut off the British Legation.

The particulars, as I get them from one of the persons who was a guest in the house at the time, is as follows;

Mr. ALCOCK, and Mr. DEWITT, Dutch Consul-General, had but a day or two before arrived from Nagasaki, overland, passing through the heart of the Empire in making the trip. Everything was quiet as usual, until the evening of the 5th of July, when just before midnight a band of from seventeen to twenty *lonins*, or desperate, disgraced soldiers, attacked the legation.

They tried at first to gain admittance by one of the side gates, to the large compound in which the temple occupied by the Legation is situated. Its keeper, however, refused this, when they separated and made their way through the barriers on either side into the inclosure, and deliberately returned to the faithful gate-keeper to take their revenge on him for refusing them admittance, which they did by horridly cutting and hacking him with their swords. They then proceeded to the kitchen, and arousing the cook demanded of him where the inmates of the house were sleeping. On refusing to give them any satisfactory answer on this point, they fell to hacking him, too, with their swords. They then proceeded to find their own way into the house, and attempted an entrance by four or five different points at once. The principal attack, however, was made at the front door, where they killed out-right a poor priest who was attracted to the spot by the noise, which also awakened the inmates of the house.

Mr. LAWRENCE OLYPHANT (former Secretary to Lord ELGIN in his expedition to Japan, and whose work on that subject you all know, had arrived but a few days before at the Legation as Secretary to it) was the first one thoroughly aroused, his apartments being nearest the point of attack. Thinking it, however, only a disturbance among the servants, he got up, and taking only a loaded riding-whip in his hand, stepped outside, when almost immediately he received a severe blow from a sword across the shoulder. He retreated, at the same time defending himself the best he could with the handle of his heavy whip, when Mr. MORRISON (Her Britannic Majesty's Acting Consul at Nagasaki, who was a guest also in the house) stepped out of a side door between the two, and fired his revolver at the breast of the assailant. He, however, was uninjured by the ball, as it was next morning found flattened near the spot, probably against the ruffian's armor. It arrested him in his progress, though, so that Mr. OLYPHANT escaped with only a wound in the wrist beside the one in the shoulder.

The flash of the pistol, however, exposed Mr. MORRISON to another one of the assailants, who dealt him a blow on the forehead, cutting to the bone. He, however, escaped without any other injury, except a slight wound on the hand.

At this juncture there seemed to be a cessation of hostilities for a few seconds, during which time all the inmates of the house collected in a room at the further end of it, towards which the assailants seemed to make no advance, either from fear of the fire-arms in their hands or ignorance of their whereabouts.

Apparently hoping to find some one yet in their beds, the assassins who had gained the inside of the house found their way into the sleeping-rooms and made war upon the fortunately empty beds and furniture—thrusting their long swords through and through the former and upsetting and breaking the latter.

The guards who are detailed to watch over the safety of the legation, late as it may seem, now made their appearance, when the assassins attempted to escape. They were met outside, however, when each drawing their long swords, wielded with both hands, a bloody and deadly contest ensued.

Three of the assassins were killed on the spot, and one mortally wounded and taken prisoner. The remainder made their escape, but were pursued. Four being followed so closely as to render escape impossible, took refuge in a tea-house and attempted to commit suicide by *hari-kari*, or cutting open their bowels. In this three succeeded; the fourth was too late, and was taken alive.

Every effort is apparently being made on the part of the Government to secure the remainder; how far they have succeeded we have not yet learned. The fellows must have fought desperately, for although outnumbered ten to one they wounded twelve of the guard, some of whom may die; as yet I believe none have. The Government was thrown in great commotion by the affair, and a large body of soldiers was detailed to prevent a repetition of the thing that night and the next day. The guard most certainly behaved well, and on the ministers going to see the injured men, they pointed to their wounds and said they had only done their duty. The question of the greatest importance after this was, who were the perpetrators or instigators of this outrage. Still the name of Mito the Prince, whose men it has been supposed committed all the other murderous acts on foreigners, is brought forward. It is impossible, however, to gain any positive information on the subject. Whether the Government will be willing to come forward this time and make known to the English Minister the facts, we cannot say.

We have no doubt whatever as to the sincerity of the General Government to do all it can to protect foreigners, as the conduct of its guard has shown. But this is a purely feudal system in Japan, and may be compared with France and England two hundred years ago, where the general and acknowledged head, it is known, had far from absolute control over many of the leading Princes of the country.

They are not without serious trouble within their own borders, too, as the Governor of Yedo, about the same time that Mr. ALCOCK was attacked, was killed in broad daylight, in the streets of the city, surrounded by his own guard.

Everything is quiet now, especially in our trading town of Yokohama, and no general fears are entertained for our safety, as it is only small bands that can collect to do mischief without being discovered, and their designs defeated. What course the English Minister intends to take in the matter, we have not heard.

The English Admiral of the China squadron is expected up in a few days, when the action to be taken will probably be decided on. We do not anticipate any further trouble at present.

The motives which induced these desperate fellows to make the attack on the Legation is also a mystery. There are three men-of-war in port and six or seven merchantmen. Trade is dull here on account of the news from America, brought over in advance of the European mails by the steamer *Surprise*, from San Francisco. Four ships are to commence loading in a day or two, however, for England direct, with tea.

Art Matters.

Within a few days most tempting and unusual facilities for observation have been placed at the disposal of the lovers of Art in this Metropolis. Messrs. GOUPIL & Co. and Mr. SCHAUS have opened, in addition to their well known public galleries, two charming picture boudoirs, where are exhibited many choice and several rare paintings. At GOUPIL'S we noticed specimens from the pencils of TAIT, CHURCH, DEHAAS, FREER, HUBNER, EASTMAN, JOHNSON, HART, and other well known and favorite artists. A landscape (sold) by CHURCH, is one of his purest efforts, and is, we understand, considered by the artist as the best of his smaller productions. HART contributes a miniature picture gallery, having nine tiny paintings in one frame, ranging through as many varieties of landscape. JOHNSON'S "Cold Fingers and Toes" is a capital thing, and uncomfortably suggestive of the coming season. Then there are pictures whose faces we have seen before, but none the less pleasant for that, including the unhappy CORDAY on her way to execution, the unpleasantly dead CÆSAR, TAIT'S pretty fowls, and the view "Over the Way," which is so interesting an exponent of one of the good things of life. DEHAAS contributes a large marine view, which is considered one of the best ever taken from his popular easel. The "Christian Martyr," an engraving just issued in Paris from one of DELAROCHE'S pictures, has made its appearance here simultaneously. One such exquisitely rendered transcript as this does much towards acquainting us with the mind and handpower of that great artist, and we trust that Mr. KNOEDER (GOUPIL & Co.) will find its success such that he will feel justified in affording us more frequent opportunities of like nature.

Mr. SCHAUS deserves more than a passing notice. He has at great expense fitted up a charming retreat, which is now thrown open to the public at a nominal charge by the month or year. Upon its walls are a great number of choice paintings, of which we cannot write specifically at this time. We remember a "Golden Wedding," a sweet German picture from HUBNER, which it will do any and all good to see, and a picture gallery by HART. These galleries are new features in the art-world of our City, and we trust they will be liberally sustained by those for whose benefiting culture they are opened.

CITY AND COUNTY AFFAIRS.

BOARD OF SUPERVISORS.

THE BOUNDARY BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND WESTCHESTER COUNTIES—ELECTION OF INSPECTORS OF REGISTRY.

At the regular meeting of the Board of Supervisors, yesterday, there was an unusually large lobby in attendance, the special attraction being the completion of the election of Inspectors of Registry

The Commissioners for laying out Washington Heights transmitted a letter from the Engineer in charge, responding to the question of the Board as to the definite line between the Counties of New-York and Westchester, stating that the question was one of much importance, in view of the large interest involved. He refers to various authorities who have examined the subject, and suggests that the two Counties should proceed at once and arrange the boundaries previous to the publication of the new map of the City. Referred to Committee on Harlem Bridge.

The Board then proceeded with the special order, viz., the appointment of Inspectors of Registry, and so continued until the hour of adjournment.

CHARTER CONVENTION.

LETTER FROM THE CORPORATION COUNSEL.

This body met yesterday afternoon in the hall of the Board of Councilmen, Mr. EVARTS in the chair and thirteen members present. Reports of the standing committees were called for but none were ready. Communications were received from the Superintendent of Public Buildings, and from the Corporation Counsel, in answer to resolutions asking for information in relation to their departments. The former says that he has the subject under consideration, and will transmit his views in a few days. The latter excuses himself from giving any information for want of time, and as his letter was deemed somewhat discourteous to the Convention, we give it in full:

LAW DEPARTMENT, Oct. 10, 1861.

To the Charter Commissioners:

GENTLEMEN—It was fully my intention to respond to your resolution of last month in relation to the existing Charter of the City, but the field is so broad, and my engagements so pressing, that I have not been able to prepare a written communication upon the subject, nor can I hope to do so in time for your action. I am, very respectfully,

Yours, GREENE C. BRONSON.

Mr. PURDY hoped the letter would be published in all the newspapers in order that the public might know why nothing was done by this body.

Mr. TUCKER thought Mr. BRONSON was right; he evidently understood the subject; he saw that it embraced a wide field, and there was not time to give his views upon it. It was true that there was not time, and this want of time would prevent the Convention from doing anything in relation to the formation of a new Charter. In his opinion, the best thing the Convention could do would be to adjourn *sine die*, and ask the Legislature for more time.

On motion, Quarantine matters were referred to a special committee of five.

The Convention then adjourned to Friday next, at 3 P. M.

THE LEGISLATIVE COMMITTEE ON STREET OPENINGS.

EXAMINATION OF WITNESSES CONTINUED.

The Legislative Committee on Street Openings held another meeting yesterday, and examined three witnesses. The first, S. P. LEE, was a bill-poster, and his evidence was as to the mode of his employment and pay. He was allowed $2 per day for posting, and sometimes he posted 3 or 4 in a day, and at other times he did not go near the District for several days. The witness declined to answer whether he had ever given any portion of his pay to any other party. The Auditor in the Comptroller's office was also examined, his testimony showing that the rooms occupied by the Counsel to the Corporation, in Nassau-street (seven in number), were leased by the City at $2,200 per annum, but that the rooms occupied by H. G. BRONSON, Esq., and let occasionally to Commissioners of Street Openings, formed no portion of the premises hired by the City, but were hired and paid for by himself. JOHN H. WHITE, Esq., was also examined as to a charge of $308 for room-hire in one case, when he was a Commissioner, but it was established that he only charged $1 per day, and the amount paid to him was regular and reasonable. The Committee will continue their sittings next week.

TAX COMMISSIONERS' OFFICE.

Fifteen of the "real estate" tax books have been issued at this office, and although not yet publicly advertised, tax-payers seem to have found out that they were open, and the receipts on this head average about $150,000 per day since Wednesday. The remaining seven will be ready next week.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

CENTRAL PARK CONCERT.—There will be music on the Central Park to-day, commencing at 3½ o'clock P. M., if the weather is fine. The following is the Programme:

PART I.

1. Overture to Stradella.....Flotow.
2. Leap Year Polka.....H. B. Dodworth.
3. Aria, "Brightest Eyes".....Stigelli.
4. March Hongroise.....Rogozky.

PART II.

5. Selections from "Martha".....Flotow.
6. Waltz—"The Ida".....H. B. Dodworth.
7. Quickstep from "Lurline".....W. V. Wallace.
8. Danish and Norwegian National Melodies.

PART III.

9. Grand selection from "Sicilian Vespers"...Verdi.
10. "Vive l'America".....Millard.
11. Song—"Why do I Weep for Thee".W. V. Wallace.
12. Firemen's Galop.....Stasny.

National Medley.

FATALLY INJURED.—Coroner JACKMAN held an inquest, yesterday, at No. 192 Rivington-street, upon the body of MARTIN A. PELSANY, 34 years of age, and a native of this City, who died from injuries received on the 1st inst. from some person yet unknown. The deceased was a bartender in Mr. ASTEN'S saloon, corner of Hester-street and the Bowery, and was found by a policeman about 3 o'clock A. M. lying in the gutter in Rivington-street, with one of his eyes torn from its socket, his head very badly bruised, and bleeding freely. Officers of the Thirteenth Precinct took him to his residence, where he lingered until Thursday night, when he died.

DEATH FROM SUFFOCATION.—On Thursday evening, about 7 o'clock, PETER HOAR, a workman in the employ of WM. KIRK, brewer, No. 35 Downing-street, entered one of the vats in the establishment, for the purpose of cleaning it, and was suffocated by the vapor arising from it. He was speedily taken out, but, before medical aid could be procured, life was extinct. Deceased was a native of Ireland, and about thirty-five years of age. The Coroner held an inquest yesterday, and a verdict in accordance with the above facts was rendered.

FIREMEN'S TOURNAMENT.—A preliminary meeting of the Foremen of the various Fire Companies in this City is to be held, at the "Gotham," in the Bowery, this evening, for the purpose of maturing the arrangements for the forthcoming tournament on Thanksgiving Day. This exhibition is to consist of playing matches between steam-engines and hand-engines, and races between Hook and Ladder and Hose Companies.

CHARGE OF GRAND LARCENY.—CATHARINE FAY was arrested yesterday by officer BOWER, upon the charge of stealing a large quantity of clothing, gold bracelets, medals, kid gloves, and other articles valued at about $50, on the complaint of Dr. S. A. MAIN, of No. 23 West Twenty-third-street. Justice KELLY held the accused for trial.

SUDDEN DEATHS.—DENNIS RYAN, residing at the corner of Thirty-second-street and Tenth-avenue, was seized with a fit in a vacant lot near his residence, and died immediately....ANN FOLEY, residing at No. 31 Essex-street, suddenly fell dead at about 8 o'clock on Thursday evening. The Coroner held an inquest, and death from disease of the heart was the conclusion at which the jury arrived.

Chamber of Commerce.

THE RUSSIAN TELEGRAPH.

There was a special meeting of the Chamber of Commerce yesterday afternoon, the chief object of which was to receive an official visit from Col. ROMANOFF, of the Imperial Russian Engineers.

Col. ROMANOFF was appointed to visit the United States and investigate our system of telegraphs, with a view of adopting the same, if found practicable, in the great Russo-American telegraph line which is to connect St. Petersburgh with some point on the coast in Eastern Siberia. The Colonel was accompanied by P. MeD. COLLINS, United States Commercial Agent at the Amoor River, both of whom were formally introduced to the members present. It was stated by Mr. COLLINS, who, it is known, suggested this route for telegraphic connection between the two Continents, that the overland telegraph, to be erected under this arrangement, will, when completed, form a direct chain of communication throughout the world. The project was first promulgated by a ukase from the Emperor of Russia, issued in 1858. Since that time, three thousand miles of the line have been laid, viz.: from St. Petersburgh to Omsk, in Eastern Siberia. Moscow, which is 3,500 miles from that point, is to be the principal station. The route for the wires is across Behring's Strait, forty miles in width, the currents of which, it is stated, depend on the currents, and do not exceed three knots an hour. The widest gap in the strait is eight miles, as shown by the soundings. The line will cross from Omsk to Irkutsk, then to Kyachta, which is the great *entrepôt* of Siberian commerce with China. From that point it will be continued to the Altai Mountains to Cheta, and thence to Nicoleisk, on the Amoor River. This will complete the telegraph so far as Russia is concerned, which Government has guaranteed the project. The propriety of continuing the line to the United States at San Francisco is now under consideration. The project is regarded as entirely practicable, involving an additional outlay of only $1,000,000, or $3,000,000, according to the route taken. The annexed table shows the distances to be covered by the whole line:

	Miles
St. Louis to San Francisco	2,000
San Francisco to Prince of Wales' Cape	2,500
Behring's Straits, (submerged)	40
East Cape to mouth of Amoor River	2,400
Amoor River to Moscow	7,000
Total	14,000

Count ROMANOFF states that the line will be completed to Irkutsk in about a year, which will enable the merchants of London to communicate with Pekin in fourteen days.

It has been proposed to extend it from the mouth of the Amoor to Jeddo, Japan, which will involve but three submergings—one of six miles, one of eight, and another of twelve.

Count ROMANOFF also stated that the cable sunk in the Red Sea by the British Government, to communicate with India, was eaten by insects with which the water abounds, after it had successfully operated for about three months, and it is now considered impracticable to renew the enterprise at that point. The British Government had appointed a Commission to inquire into the causes of the failure.

American vessels constantly sail to the Amoor with spices, tea, coffee, iron, &c., and the establishment of telegraphic communication between the United States and that point, and Russia in general, must tend to increase the trade between both countries.

Col. ROMANOFF will prosecute his inquiries in the United States for about two months, and then return to Russia. Mr. COLLINS, in the meantime, will give him many of the facilities necessary to his mission.

The proposed line will unite all the telegraphs in the world, without crossing the Atlantic Ocean, so that the great "cable" enterprize need not be resuscitated. The cost is set down for two wires at $3,000,000. To maintain this line, 1,000 men, at $200 each per annum would become necessary, making a total of $300,000. To this force, it is proposed to add 100 stations, at $1,000 per week; two supply vessels, at $40,150; interest on capital, at 7⅓ per annum, $210,000; contingencies, $100,000. Total, $750,000. It is calculated that 300,000 messages, at $5 each, would be received, making a total of $1,500,000 revenue.

New-Jersey.

HUDSON COUNTY COURT.—In the Hudson County Court yesterday, Judge HAINES presiding, the following-named persons, against whom the Grand Jury had found bills of indictment, were arraigned:

John Deffeany, Thomas Deffeany, Chas. and John Develin, James Burns and Francis Keho, for riot at Roache's Hotel, foot of Weehawken Hill, and assault and battery on an officer.

Charles and John Develin, for felonious assault and battery on Michael Roach and Mary O'Donnell, at the above-named riot.

John Clougher and Lackey Fallen, for assault and battery on Officer Carroll, of Jersey City.

C. F. Durant, for allowing the sidewalk in front of his property in York-street, Jersey City, to remain in a dangerous condition; also for allowing sunken lots to the depth of 12 feet at the same locality, and obstructing the street with piles of earth.

Maynard Sharp, for false pretences.

John and Catharine Maddix, for assault and battery on Officer Kipp, of Jersey City.

Patrick Moran and Wm. Horan, for assault and battery on Officer Merritt.

John Maddix, Catharine Maddix, Patrick and Michael Pheally, John Hayes, John Clougher, Wm. Horan and Lackey Fallen, for assault and battery on Officer Harney, of Jersey City.

Theodore and Catharine Lugend, for assault and battery on John Weber.

Emil Luder, for larceny. All of the above named persons plead not guilty, and gave bonds for trial.

The jail prisoners arraigned are, for burglary, 9; robbery, 1; larceny, 4; pocket-picking, 1; assault and battery, 3; rape, 1.

The Grand Jury have a large amount of business before them, which will probably not be completed before the last of next week, after which the criminal business will be commenced.

ASHCROFT, THE STREET SHOUTER.—This notorious individual, who is well known in New-York and Jersey City, has been indicted by the Grand Jury of Hudson County, and was yesterday arraigned before the Court. The presentment alleges that on various occasions, on the Sabbath and on week days, he has been making "divers loud, tumultuous and unpleasant shouts and noises, and did profanely curse and swear, and take the name of God in vain; shout in the public streets and before churches used for Christian worship, Woe, woe, to the hireling ministry, and did shout and blaspheme against the Christian religion; used profane and indecent language towards women, and was a common disturber of the peace," &c. Accused plead not guilty, and being a man of property entered in his own recognizance to appear for trial.

A SWINDLER.—Yesterday afternoon, a young man entered SPENGEMAN'S barber-shop in Montgomery-street, Jersey City, and representing that he resided at No. 13 Essex-street, succeeded in borrowing $25 on an elegant-looking watch, which subsequently proved to be galvanized and worth about $4. He also called at J. FRENCH'S shoe store, and desired to purchase a pair of boots. As he was "going to the war," he would part with his watch for $18. The clerk remarked that it was "Philadelphia gold," when the sharper took it and left. He was not arrested.

TERRIBLE BURNING FLUID ACCIDENT.—About 10 o'clock on Thursday night, an elderly woman, named Mrs. MAHONEY, employed as a nurse at No. 317 South Second-street, Jersey City, had her clothing nearly all burned off by the bursting of a can of fluid, which ignited while filling a lighted lamp. She was removed to the Alms-house and attended by Dr. HADEN, City Physician. Her injuries are so severe that she cannot recover.

Herring's Patent Champion Fire-Proof SAFES, also Herring's Champion Burglar-Proof SAFES, lined with Herring & Floyd's new Patent Chrystalized Iron. The *only material* now known which *cannot be drilled*. HERRING & CO. No. 251 Broadway.
FARRELL, HERRING & CO., Philadelphia.
HERRING & CO., No. 40 State-st., Chicago.
HERRING & CO., New-Orleans.

Wilcox & Gibbs Sewing Machine.
NO. 508 BROADWAY.
$30. $30.

Bold and Daring Burglary!
The Telegraph "Burglar or House Alarm" has been in successful operation for three years, it has saved five houses from burglary within the last four weeks, it secures every window and door, and its merits are certified to by scores of our best citizens who are using it. For any information, or a book of sixty pages respecting it, or to see it, address the proprietor, E. HOLMES,
No. 280 Canal-st., New-York.

A Bold Stroke.—Importer's Stock at Retail, at No. 379 Broadway, corner of White-st. Neck ties and scarfs, ladies' and gents' linen hdkfs., from 4 cents to $3 each; men's hosiery, shirts and under clothing. Also, a manufacturer's stock of men's and boy's superior fine linen collars at 10 cents each. An opportunity to purchase from "first hands" at half price will not occur again in a lifetime.

Trusses.—MARSH & CO.'S RADICAL CURE TRUSS, No. 2 Vesey-st., opposite the church. All kinds of Trusses, Supporters, (Military Shoulder Braces and Abdominal Supporters combined,) Elastic Stockings and Mechanical appliances for Deformities. A female attends ladies.

The New Bread.—The patent UNFERMENTED BREAD, manufactured by JAMES A. REGNA, at the corner of Lafayette-place and 4th-st., is recommended by the most prominent physicians of New-York. The public are invited to call and witness the process. Families supplied below 14th-st. Leave orders at the bakery.

Bridgewater Paint,
Tested 11 years, water and fireproof, silica and iron, indestructible. Dépôt, No. 74 Maiden-lane.
W. W. BETTS, General Agent.

Another Deserved Triumph.—At the Michigan State Fair, just closed at Detroit, the celebrated noiseless GROVER & BAKER FAMILY SEWING MACHINE received the First Premium over all competition.

Barry's Tricopherous is the best and cheapest article for DRESSING, BEAUTIFYING, CLEANING, CURLING, PRESERVING AND RESTORING THE HAIR. Ladies, try it. For sale by all druggists.

Gymnastics.—Classes are Now Forming for the season, at JOHN WOOD'S Gymnasium, Nos. 4 and 6 East 26th-st., near 5th-av.

For the Navy.
NEGLIGEE SHIRTS.
ON HAND AND MADE TO ORDER,
As required, by
UNION ADAMS, No. 637 Broadway.

To Gentlemen.
SHIRTS TO ORDER.
Will be made in any style required, and warranted in material, manufacture and fitting, by
UNION ADAMS, No. 637 Broadway,

For the Army.
NEGLIGEE SHIRTS.
A LARGE VARIETY AT LOW PRICES,
will be found at
UNION ADAMS, NO. 637 BROADWAY.

To the Public.
Permit us to inform you that we have now opened a complete and extensive assortment of
NEW GOODS,
Adapted for Fall and Winter Clothing, to which we particularly invite your personal inspection, and which we are willing to make up to order in our usual well-known style of excellence, without any advance in prices, although a great advance has taken place in all fashionable imported goods within sixty days.
Assuring you of our continued determination to merit the confidence we have so long enjoyed, we are
Your obedient servants,
F. DERBY & COMPANY,
Tailors and Importers, No. 57 Walker-st.
By the request of many of our customers, and during the present disturbed state of public affairs, we are deducting five per cent. for ready money on all purchases from this date.
Army and Navy Equipments positively net cash on delivery.

Trusses.—DR. RIGGS' HARD RUBBER TRUSS challenges comparison. If not satisfactory, after a trial of 60 days, it may be returned. Also, Varicocele Truss, and appliances for enlarged veins. No. 2 Barclay-st.

MARRIED.

COONING—GIBSON.—In this City, on Thursday, Oct. 10, at Madison-av. Presbyterian Church, by Rev. William Bannard, EDWIN COONING and VIRGINIA M., eldest daughter of Thomas W. Gibson, all of this City.

COANEY—NORTON.—In Jersey City, on Monday, Sept. 30, by Rev. J. Brinton Smith, W. H. COANEY to Miss EMILY J. NORTON.

BUTTERWORTH—STEVENS.—In Rochester, N. Y., on Tuesday, Oct. 1, by Rev. L. Ward Smith, at the residence of her father, Silas O. Smith, Esq., MARY SMITH STEVENS to J. F. BUTTERWORTH, of New-York.

JONES—MARSH.—In Brandon, Vt., on Wednesday, Oct. 9, by Rev. C. A. Thomas, D. D., Mr. S. W. JONES, Jr., of this City, to CORA F., only daughter of Hon. R. V. Marsh, of the former place.

BALLARD—McCLURE.—In Bristol, Me., on Saturday, Oct. 5, by Rev. Dr. Evans, Mr. B. F. BALLARD, of New-York, to Miss ELLEN MCCLURE, of the former place.

DIED.

MASLIN.—In this City, on Friday morning, Oct. 11, JANE, beloved wife of Thomas Maslin, aged 29 years, 7 months and 21 days.

The relatives and friends of the family, and those of her father, Robert Wiley, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Monday afternoon, at 2 o'clock, from the residence of her husband, No. 17 Clarkson-st., without further invitation. Funeral services will take place at St. John's Chapel, Varick-st.

PELSANG.—In this City, on Thursday, Oct. 10, MARTIN A. PELSANG, aged 34 years and 9 months.

The friends of the family, also those of his brothers-in-law, Peter Yeck, Peter Barlow and Nicholas Bello, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, on Sunday, at 2 o'clock, from his late residence, No. 246 Rivington-st., without further invitation.

YOUNG.—In Brooklyn, on Friday, Oct. 11, at the residence of his grand-parents, ELI BUTLER WRIGHT, infant son of Edward F. and Fanny Young.

GRISWOLD.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday, Oct. 10, of a short and severe illness, HENRIETTA VIRGINIA, wife of Stephen M. Griswold.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, on Sunday afternoon, the 13th inst., at 2 o'clock, from the residence of her mother, Carlton-av., north of Green.

ROBINSON.—In Mount Vernon, Westchester County, on Thursday, Oct. 10, of inflammation, THOMAS FINLAY, son of George and Margaret Robinson, aged 1 year, 3 months and 11 days.

The funeral will take place this (Saturday) morning, at 11 A. M., from the residence of his parents, Mount Vernon, Westchester County.

JONES.—In Fairmount, Westchester County, on Thursday, Oct. 10, at the residence of her uncle, Henry Stoney, of consumption, MARY A., wife of Capt. Benjamin Jones, of bark *Mary and Louisa*, in the 28th year of her age.

Her remains will be taken to Setauket, L. I., this (Saturday) morning. Funeral on Sunday, from the residence of Capt. Walter Jones, at Setauket.

☞ Long Island papers please copy.

DAKIN.—In Washington, D. C., on Thursday, Oct. 10, CHARLES B. DAKIN, of Brooklyn, N. Y.

Details of funeral will be published when the body arrives.

SHEFFIELD.—In Baltimore, on Tuesday, Oct. 7, at the Medical Purveyor's Dépôt, of heart disease, J. BENJAMIN SHEFFIELD, of Company G, Ninth Regiment, N. Y. S. M.

BROWNLEE.—In St. Louis, Mo., on Thursday, Oct. 10, J. ALEXANDER BROWNLEE, son of the late Rev. Dr. W. C. Brownlee, of this City.

KEARNEY.—In Paris, on Saturday, Aug. 17, Capt. PETER KEARNEY, late of the ship *Liverpool*, aged 38 years.

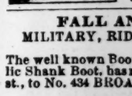
The friends and relatives of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his sister, Mrs. Morgan, No. 95 Bridge-st., Brooklyn, on Sunday, 13th inst., at 2 o'clock.

NOTICE.—The members of Anglo-Saxon Lodge, No. 137, F. and A. M., are requested to attend the funeral of our late brother, Capt. PETER KEARNEY, from No. 95 Bridge-st., Brooklyn, on Sunday, 13th inst., at 2 o'clock. By order of the W. M.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF MURRAY, EDDY & CO.'S
KENTUCKY AND MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES.
KENTUCKY, EXTRA CLASS 535.—OCT. 11, 1861.
6, 52, 36, 53, 50, 34, 44, 8, 52, 72, 64, 22, 43.
KENTUCKY, CLASS 536.—OCT. 11, 1861.
74, 28, 59, 14, 17, 64, 13, 5, 69, 44, 15, 41, 7.
Circulars sent free of charge by addressing either to
MURRAY, EDDY & CO.,
Covington, Ky., or St. Louis, Mo.

THE LUTHER ATWOOD OIL
COMPANY'S
DEODORIZED
ILLUMINATING OIL,
Unsurpassed by any KEROSENE manufactured.
Is nearly *Colorless*, of a *Pleasant Odor*, and burns without smoke, or crusting the wick.
WARRANTED NON-EXPLOSIVE.
For sale in any quantity, at a greatly
REDUCED PRICE.
Packed in Cans and Cases for foreign markets.
Apply to U. TALLMAN,
No. 34 Burling-slip,
New-York.

DOWNER'S AND THE PORTLAND
KEROSENE OIL.
The price of our Standard Kerosene Illuminating Oil has been still further reduced to meet the market.
Although this Oil is superior to any other, it will be sold at the same price as the explosive oils now in general use
J. H. BRUNDAGE & CO.,
Nos. 36 & 38 Burling Slip.



WEDDING CARDS,
These Celebrated Engraved Cards sold only by EVERDELL, 201 Broadway, N. Y.
Specimens by Mail, on receipt of 2 stamps.

FALL AND WINTER BOOTS.
MILITARY, RIDING AND MARCHING BOOTS.
The well known Bootmaker and introducer of the Metallic Shank Boot, has removed from his old stand in Fulton-st., to No. 434 BROADWAY, corner Howard-st.
LORIN BROOKS & SON.

LIVERPOOL CANNEL AND ORREL COAL,
OF SUPERIOR QUALITY.
Now discharging from ship, and delivered in all parts of New-York and Brooklyn, at the very lowest prices. Office hours, 9½ to 10 A. M., 12 to 1 P. M.
GEO. W. PECK, Agent, No. 27 Fulton-st., N. Y.

CHOPS AND STEAKS, DIRECT FROM the gridiron!
I LUNCH. | WE LUNCH,
THOU LUNCHEST, | YOU LUNCH,
HE LUNCHES, | THEY LUNCH.
And we all lunch at No. 66 Maiden-lane, corner William-st.
Oysters—best in the City. Dunlop's Ale in fine condition.
T. RICHARDSON, Agent.

POST-OFFICE NOTICE.—THE MAILS FOR Europe, via Southampton and Havre, per United States steamer FULTON, will close at this office on SATURDAY, the 12th day of October, at 10½ o'clock A. M.
WILLIAM B. TAYLOR, P. M.

MILITARY.

10TH REGIMENT—NATIONAL ZOUAVES,

Col. JOHN E. BENDIX.
Head-quarters No. 409 Broadway.
This Regiment, now in the field, is recruiting up to the maximum standard, 1,046 men. A few more recruits wanted. Recruits,

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS CHAMBERMAID.—WANTED A SITUATION, by a very neat, industrious, and genteel girl, as chambermaid, and to assist in the washing and ironing; can do plain cooking if required; no objections to a short distance in the country; has the very best of City reference from her last family, with whom she lived two years. Can be seen at her present employers, No. 138 East Broadway, between the hours of 10 and 4 till engaged.

AS CHAMBERMAID.—WANTED, BY A PROTestant young woman a situation to do chamberwork and washing in a private family; understands fluting, and has the best City reference. Can be seen, for two days, at the fancy store No. 373 6th-av., one door from 23d-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A respectable girl, a situation as chambermaid and to take care of children, or to assist in the washing and ironing; good City reference. Call, for two days, at No. 20 12th-st., first house from 2d-av., basement.

AS CHAMBERMAID OR NURSE.—AN American young girl wants a situation as chambermaid or nurse, or would be willing to assist with the washing and ironing; the best of City reference given from her last place. Call at No. 146 Harrison-st., South Brooklyn.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS, OR AS LAUNDRESS.—Wanted a situation by a young woman; no objection to do general housework in a small private family; has best of City reference. Apply at No. 69 West Washington-place.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION, BY A first-class cook, who thoroughly understands her business; understands all kinds of family cooking; has lived with some of the best families, and can produce the best City reference as to her character and capabilities; has 9 years' experience; no objection to go to the country, if required. Call or address, for 3 days, to No. 55 3d-av., between 10th and 11th sts.

AS COOK.—AN EXPERIENCED WOMAN, WHO understands cooking meats, soups, gravies, &c., and is a first-rate baker of bread and pastry; is willing to assist in the washing and ironing; can give satisfactory reference as to capability. Can be seen at No. 609 Broadway, up stairs.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A respectable woman, as first-class cook; fully understands all kinds of cooking; no objection to assist in washing and ironing; best of City reference. Call for two days at No. 106 West 19th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A MIDDLE-AGED American woman, a situation as cook in a small private family; good City references can be given as to character and capability. Can be seen at her employer's, No. 220 West 14th-st., near 9th-av., for two days.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A RE-spectable woman as cook in a private family; is willing to assist in the washing and ironing if required; best of City reference. Call or address No. 78 West 20th-st., for two days.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE woman, a situation as cook, and to assist with the washing and ironing, or as laundress; best of City reference can be given. Call for two days at No. 96 19th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., front house.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A RE-spectable woman as first-class cook in a private family; can take entire charge of the kitchen. City reference. Call, for two days, at No. 6 Charlton-st.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, SITUATIONS, BY two respectable and experienced persons: one, who is a Scotch woman, as cook; understands her business in all its branches; is an excellent baker of bread; no objection to go a short distance in the country; would assist in the washing and ironing, if required; the other as first-class laundress, who understands her business perfectly; can do French fluting; both have the best City reference. Can be seen until engaged at No. 184 7th-av., between 22d and 23d sts.

AS COOK, &c.—A SITUATION IS WANTED, by a very respectable woman, as cook, washer and ironer; she thoroughly understands her business, and can come well recommended from her present place. Apply at No. 79 West 21st-st., near 6th-av.

AS COOK, &c.—CHAMBERMAID, &c.—Two respectable young women, Protestants, want situations—one as plain cook; the other as chambermaid and waitress in a private family; no objections to the country. Call at No. 153 East 25th-st.

A COOK AND LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, A respectable middle-aged Protestant woman as cook and laundress; best reference required. Apply, on Monday or Tuesday evenings, the 14th and 15th inst., from 6 to 8 o'clock, Clinton-st., between Degraw and Sackett, South Brooklyn.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER, OR GENERAL HOUSEMAID.—A trustworthy young woman, fully competent for her duties, desires a situation in City or country, in either of the above capacities; will be found an efficient domestic; has the best of reference; wages not so much an object as a good home. Apply at No. 378 6th-av.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—A competent young woman wants a situation to cook, wash and iron, or as laundress; would do general housework in a private family; has two years' City reference. Call at No. 126 West 26th-st., second floor, back room, for two days.

AS GENERAL SERVANT.—WANTED, BY A competent, tidy girl, who is not afraid of work, a situation as general servant; makes bread; washes and irons well; does up linens in style; is a good lady's and chambermaid; wages $6; City or country. Call at No. 184 East 21st-st., or send a note.

AS HOUSEMAID.—WANTED, A SITUATION for general housework by a Protestant young woman; has good City reference; no objection to go to the country. Apply at No. 127 Amity-st.

AS HOUSEWORKER.—A HARD-WORKING and industrious young woman is anxious to procure a situation in the country to do general housework; is a good plain cook and baker of bread and biscuit, and a good washer and ironer; can milk, if required; is willing and obliging. Can be seen at No. 609 Broadway, up stairs.

AS GENERAL HOUSEWORKER.—A RE-spectable young woman wants a situation in a private family to do general housework; an excellent washer and ironer; good baker. Has city references from her last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 101 East 125th-st.

AS LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, BY A FIRST-class laundress, a situation in a gentleman's family; is fully competent to do all kinds of fine washing and French fluting; can do chamberwork if required; has lived in some of the best families in the City. Good reference can be given. Can be seen for two days at No. 240 7th-av., third floor, back room, between 25th and 26th sts.

AS LAUNDRESS.—A LAUNDRESS WISHES a situation; she is fully competent in the doing up of ladies' and gentlemen's linens, also French fluting. The best of City reference from her last place. Call at No. 195 7th-av., between 23d and 24th sts.

AS LAUNDRESS OR CHAMBERMAID.—Wanted, by a respectable girl, a situation in a genteel family as laundress, or to do chamberwork and waiting. Understands her business perfectly. Best of City reference. Call at No. 103 East 16th-st., between 1st and 2d avs., first floor, back room. Can be seen for two days.

AS NURSE.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A respectable girl as nurse and to do plain sewing, or to do chamberwork and assist with the fine washing and ironing. To be seen at her present employer's, No. 63 2d-av., between the hours of 10 and 3 o'clock.

AS NURSE.—WANTED, A SITUATION, BY A respectable young married woman, who has just lost her infant, as nurse; has an abundance of milk; healthy and strong; is furnished with her physician's recommendation. Call for a week at No. 23 University-place.

AS NURSE, &c.—WANTED, BY A STEADY, respectable woman, a situation as experienced nurse, competent to take charge of a baby from its birth. Can bring it up by hand, or take charge of small children; is a good seamstress; can cut and fit; no objections to do chamberwork or make herself generally useful; is willing and obliging; has lived for the last fourteen years in that capacity; can be highly recommended by her last employer. Call at No. 98 West 40th-st. Can be seen till engaged.

AS NURSE, &c.—WANTED, A NEAT AND RE-spectable girl to assist in the care of an invalid, and make herself generally useful; none need apply without the best recommendations; Scotch or English preferred. Call at No. 246 West 32d-st., from 9 to 12 o'clock A. M.

AS WET NURSE.—WANTED, A SITUATION as wet nurse, by a respectable young woman, Protestant; can give the best of City reference. Can be seen at No. 433 11th-av., between 41st and 42d sts.

AS WET NURSE.—WANTED, A SITUATION as wet nurse, by a respectable young woman. Inquire at No. 33 East 20th-st., from 10 to 12 A. M.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, by a respectable Protestant girl, a situation as nurse and seamstress, or children's nurse and seamstress; the best of City references can be given. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 196 East 13th-st.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—A PROtestant young woman wishes a situation as nurse and seamstress, or as chambermaid and nurse. Has the best of City reference. Call, or address, for two days, at No. 201 West 20th-st., between 8th and 9th avs.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—A SITUATION WANTED by a young woman as seamstress; can do all kinds of family sewing; is a good shirt-maker; can embroider linen and flannel; is willing to be useful. Call in the fancy store, No. 505 6th-av., between 30th and 31st sts.; either city or country.

AS SEAMSTRESS, OR TO WAIT ON A LADY.—Wanted, a situation by a young woman with good City reference. Apply at No. 206 16th-st., near 8th-av., second floor, back room.

AS SEAMSTRESS AND NURSE.—WANTED, a situation, by a respectable girl, as seamstress and to take care of a child; has the best City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 201 West 47th-st., between 8th and 9th avs.

AS WAITRESS AND CHAMBERMAID.—A lady wishes to obtain a situation for a servant whose services she no longer needs; she cheerfully recommends her as a good waitress and chambermaid; she is good tempered and faithful. Can be seen at her late employer's, No. 304 4th-av.

AS WAITRESS OR CHAMBERMAID.—Wanted, a situation by a respectable young girl, as waitress or chambermaid in a private family; can be highly recommended from her present situation. Call at No. 40 East 12th-st. for two days.

ABUNDANCE OF GOOD SERVANTS already at the largest institute, No. 138 17th-st., corner of 6th-av.; neat, capable, civil women, German, English, Irish and Scotch; moderate wages to suit the times, for City or country. Conducted by Mrs. FLOYD. Good places always ready for capable servants.

MALES.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS coachman by a respectable young man, a Protestant, and who is competent in every respect to suit a first-class family; can produce the most undoubted testimonials from his last place, where he has lived for a number of years in this City. Apply to, or address, Mr. LOWRY, Saddler, No. 932 Broadway, for two days.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

MALES.

AS COACHMAN.—A GENTLEMAN WISHES to obtain a situation for his coachman, as he has no further use for him; can recommend him to know his business, and is willing and obliging. Apply at No. 45 East 20th-st.

A COACHMAN OR TEAMSTER.—AN ACtive and intelligent young man is anxious to procure a situation; is a careful and judicious driver, and thoroughly understands the care of horses, harness, carriages, &c.; can plow, &c.; can milk, manage stock; is willing to make himself generally useful; seven years' reference. Call at No. 609 Broadway, up stairs.

A GARDENER, &c.—COOK, &c.—SITUATIONS wanted by a man and wife, without family; the man understands gardening, farming, the care of horses, cows, etc.; the woman is a good cook, washer and ironer; is competent to take charge of a gentleman's residence; good reference given. Address G. B., Box No. 192 *Times* Office.

A WAITER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS waiter, in a private family by an active and capable man, who thoroughly understands his business and having good City reference; no objection to the country. Can be seen at Mr. Rogers' Book-store, 12th-st., one door West of Broadway, or address C. P. B., for three days.

A WAITER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS waiter in a private family, by a steady, active, sober man; has the best of City reference; has no objection to a private boarding-house, or going to the country. Can be seen for two days at No. 38 West 13th-st., or at No. 826 Broadway, corner 12th-st.

A WAITER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS waiter, by a man lately arrived from the old country; is willing to make himself generally useful. Good reference given. Is a Protestant. Address for two days J. H., Box No. 203 *Times* Office.

HELP WANTED.

NOTICE TO OPERATIVES IN THE BUILDING TRADES.

BRICKLAYERS, HOUSE-CARPENTERS AND PLASTERERS.

May obtain employment in Liverpool, England, at the following Rates of Wages, viz.:

Bricklayers	30s. sterling per week.
House-carpenters	26s. to 30s. sterling per week.
Plasterers	28s. sterling per week.

A MANUENSIS WANTED.—A NEAT AND rapid penman and correct speller may obtain employment by addressing, in handwriting, S. P., Union-square Post-office.

BOY WANTED—IN A COMMISSION PAPER warehouse: must be strong and active, strictly honest, accurate at figures, of a willing disposition, and reside with his parents. Address, with reference, TERRELL, Box No. 4,041 Post-office.

WANTED—TWO OR THREE FIRST-CLASS POLishers, to whom good wages will be given. Apply to STARR ARMS COMPANY, No. 66 Pearl-st., N. Y.

HANDS WANTED TO MAKE INFANTRY Overcoats, jackets and pants. Extra prices given. Apply to J. C. NOE, No. 338 Broadway.

LAUNDRESSES.

AS LAUNDRESS.—A COMPETENT, EXPERIenced person wishes to take a family's washing, or a few gentlemen's; can do clothes in good order and on reasonable terms; or would go out by the day two days in the week; the best of City reference given. Call at No. 240 7th-av., between 25th and 26th sts., third floor, back room.

DRY GOODS.

E. R. MUDGE & CO.,

NOS. 35 AND 37 PARK-PLACE,

AGENTS FOR

WASHINGTON MILLS,

CHICOPEE MANUFACTURING CO.,

VICTORY MANUFACTURING CO.,

OFFER FOR SALE,

BAY STATE SHAWLS,

IN ALL OUR REGULAR QUALITIES AND PRICES, WITH NEW

DESIGNS AND COLORINGS.

BALMORAL SKIRTS,

A LIMITED QUANTITY, SUPERIOR QUALITY.

BEAVERS,

6-4 Black and Mixed, all Wool and Union.

TRICOTS,

3-4 and 6-4 Black and Mixed, in Fine and Medium Grades.

UNION CLOTHS,

Black and Mixed.

SEAL SKINS,

6-4 Black and Brown.

FANCY CASSIMERES,

Fine and Medium Qualities.

MIXED DOESKINS,

6-4 Ladies' Cloth, all Wool.

COTTON GOODS,

4-4 Brown SHEETINGS, heavy and light.
10-4, 11-4, 12-4 Brown and Black SHEETINGS.
Brown, Bleached and Colored CANTON FLANNELS.
Brown and Bleached SHIRTINGS.
27, 29 and 30-inch Brown DRILLS.
With a complete assortment of the well-known
VICTORY MILLS
SILESIAS, CAMBRICS AND UMBRELLA CLOTHS.

CLOSING SALE
Of the Stock of
EDWARD LAMBERT & CO.,
In Liquidation.
No. 447 Broadway.

The store will be closed for two days, for the purpose of marking down the goods, and will be reopened on
TUESDAY, 15TH INST.,
With
GREAT REDUCTIONS
IN PRICES.
$200,000 worth of

SILKS,
DRESS GOODS,
SHAWLS,
CLOAKS,
MOURNING GOODS,
EMBROIDERIES,
HOUSEKEEPING GOODS,
KID GLOVES,
&c., &c.

The entire stock will be offered at lower prices than any other in the City, in order to dispose of the same before the first of December, when the store will be closed.

LADIES' FURNISHING GOODS.
HOODS, SONTAGS, KNIT GAITERS,
BALMORAL HOSE, KNIT SHIRTS,
WOOL SLEEVES, SHETLAND FALLS,
MERINO AND SILK UNDER-VESTS AND DRAWERS,
GLOVES, GAUNTLETS AND MITTENS,
COTTON, MERINO, SILK and WOOLEN STOCKINGS.

A large and superior variety of the above goods, many styles of which cannot be had elsewhere, will be found at low prices, at
UNION ADAMS', No. 637 Broadway.

GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS.
CRAVATS, SCARFS, TIES, STOCKS,
FINE DRESS SHIRTS AND COLLARS,
NEGLIGEE, ARMY AND NAVY SHIRTS,
CARDIGAN JACKETS,
HEAVY ALL-WOOL SHIRTS AND DRAWERS,
HOSE AND HALF HOSE,
RIBBED AND PLAIN SILK SHIRTS AND DRAWERS.

A large and choice variety of the above goods on hand and made to order as wanted by
UNION ADAMS,
No. 637 Broadway.

CHILDREN'S FURNISHING GOODS.
KNIT HOODS, CLOAKS, CAPS, GLOVES,
CLOTH AND FANCY KNIT GAITERS,
RICH FANCY HOSE, KNIT-YARN MITTENS,
UNDERSHIRTS, VESTS AND DRAWERS.

A large and choice variety of the above goods will be found at low prices, at
UNION ADAMS,' No. 637 Broadway.

CARPETINGS.
FLOOR OIL-CLOTHS,
RUGS, MATTINGS
AND DRUGGETS,
For sale in quantities to suit purchasers.

Velvet Carpeting, Foreign goods	$1 per yard
Tapestry Brussels, Foreign goods	75c. per yard
All-Wool Ingrain	50c. per yard

A. JOURNEAY, JR.,
No. 373 Broadway.

CLOAKS! CLOAKS!! CLOAKS!!!—NEW and elegant patterns just received at Madame DEMOREST'S Emporium for Paterns of the Fashions, No. 473 Broadway, also No. 320 Canal-st., No. 27 East 14th-st. and No. 134 Pierrepont-st., Brooklyn. The new styles of cloaks are truly unique and elegant. Call and examine.

GROCERIES & PROVISIONS.

WM. A. READ & CO.,
Wholesale and Retail Dealers in
BUTTER AND CHEESE,
STAND NOS. 61 AND 63 CATHARINE MARKET,
Opposite the Ferry, New-York.
GROCERS AND SHIPPING
Supplied at the lowest market prices.

COAL OIL.

COAL OIL! COAL OIL!
OF THE FIRST QUALITY,
White, pure, safe (not explosive,) and odorless.
J. S. STANTON, Manufacturer,
NO. 246 GREENWICH-STREET, New-York.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

TO LET OR LEASE—A COUNTRY SEAT containing 14 acres of choice land, ½ of a mile south of the City of Poughkeepsie, and adjoining the beautiful grounds of M. Vassar, Esq. The house is large and commodious, the place well stocked with fruit trees and shrubbery, and the stables, &c., convenient and in good order. To be let, completely furnished, and with or without horses, carriages, &c. Possession given on the 1st of November. For particulars inquire on the premises, or of DE WITT CLINTON JONES, No. 1 Hanover-st., New-York.

TO LET—BROOKSIDE, THE RESIDENCE OF Charles H. Ruggles, within the City of Poughkeepsie, containing 10 acres of land. The house is large and convenient; the grounds are filled with fine fruit trees of every variety. To let with or without the furniture, horses, carriages, cows, poultry, &c. Possession will be given on the 1st of November. For particulars, inquire of the subscriber on the premises.
CHARLES H. RUGGLES.

TO LET—IN THE VILLAGE OF TREMONT, a neat country house, twelve rooms, lot 100x100 feet, situated on high ground, three minutes' walk from railroad depot, one block from stage route, eleven miles from City Hall, on Harlem Railroad. Attached to the house is a good well of water; communication to the City every hour; fare 15 cents. Will be rented cheap. Apply to or address WILLIAM GRAY, Tremont, Westchester County.

WANTED TO PURCHASE—A COUNTRY place, with a front on the east shore of the Hudson River, south of Tarrytown, to contain from 5 to 25 acres, with or without buildings; if with buildings, they must be of brick or stone, first class. The place must have good water on it, and be in a healthy situation. A high price will not be paid. Address, with description, H. M. S., Box No. 202 Yonkers.

ORANGE, N. J.—FURNISHED AND UNFURnished houses, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, to let for the season or year; also, country seats, farms and villa sites to rent and for sale low, by HENRY B. BLACKWELL, No. 59 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.: No. 49 Main-st., Orange, 1 to 5 P. M.

TO LET—ON NEW-BRIGHTON HEIGHTS, S. I., a handsome Swiss cottage; the grounds beautifully improved, and one of the finest views on the Island. If desirable, the furniture will be rented with the house. Apply to W. S. PENDLETON, No. 53 Pine-st., or to GEORGE ASHTON, Esq., No. 73 Murray-st.

WANTED TO BUY OR TO RENT—A COTtage, with two or three acres, in the country, one or two hours from New-York, within a few minutes' walk of an Episcopal Church and good schools for boys and girls. Address, with full particulars, JACKSON, Box No. 113 *Times* Office.

FOR SALE—A COUNTRY RESIDENCE AND farm of 97 acres, near Rye Depôt, Westchester County, with stock, fixtures, implements, &c. Apply to HANSON K. CORNING, No. 84 South-st., New-York.

COTTAGES AND FARMS FOR SALE.—25 acres, for $1,000; 6 acres, $1,550; 12 acres, $1,950; also, other farms. C. H. OLIVER, No. 51 Liberty-st.

TO LET.

TO LET.—THE THREE-STORY BRICK HOUSE No. 12 West 21st-st., near 5th-av. The house was put in complete order, painted and papered in May last, and is partly furnished, having new carpets throughout and a full set of dining and bed-room furniture, entirely new. The carpets and furniture will be sold to the tenant or let with the house. Possession immediately. Apply to T. GARDINER & SON, Nos. 8 and 10 East 19th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

TO LET—THE THREE-STORY STONE FRONT house No. 99 2d-place, near Carrol-park; is handsomely papered, and has chandeliers, gas, range, bath, Ridgewood water, &c.; neighborhood good and healthy. Apply at No. 218 Court-st., Brooklyn.
H. STEVENSON.

TO LET—NO. 68 WEST BALTIC-ST., BROOKlyn; a first-class, three-story, twenty-five feet front house, in superior order, having every modern improvement; will be let low. Apply to H. STEVENSON, No. 218 Court-st., Brooklyn.

TO LET.—TWO THREE-STORY BRICK HOUSES, with stores attached, corner Bedford and De Kalb-aves., Brooklyn. Inquire of BADEAU, LOCKWOOD & CO., No. 227 Washington-st., New-York.

TO LET IN BROOKLYN—A NEAT COTTAGE, in good neighborhood, (near Clinton-av.,) convenient to Fulton ferry by Myrtle-av. cars. Rent low. Apply at No. 115 Joralemon-st.

TO LET—THE UPPER PART OF A HOUSE IN Franklin-av., Brooklyn, near Myrtle-av. cars; rent $8 per month. Inquire of PETER A BEST, Real Estate Agent and Auctioneer, No. 352 Grand-st., Williamsburgh.

STEAM POWER TO LET—AT THE EMPIRE Works, foot of East 24th-st. Engines 1,000-horse power, and rooms 200 feet by 45 feet. Also, large lot of Machinists' Tools for sale. SAMUEL LEGGETT, Supt.

STABLE TO LET TILL MAY 1—NO. 2 EAST 38th-st., new and first-class. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & Co., No. 3 Pine-st.

FURNISHED HOUSES TO LET.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET—NEAR Union-square, in 17th-st., for 6 or 12 months; house 25 by 55 feet deep, 4 stories high, modern and convenient. Furniture good and nearly new. Location one of the best in the City. Address C. W., Box No. 265 Post-office.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET—NO. 45 EAST 21st-st., to a small private family only; 12 rooms in perfect order, with the improvements. Apply to K. C. READ, No. 58 East 22d-st., from 1 to 3 P. M.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED—THE LOWER PART OF A HOUSE, with all the modern improvements, for a family of three adults, on the east side of the City, below 50th-st. Address W. T. P., Box No. 113 *Times* Office.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

STATE OF NEW-YORK, OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY } OF STATE, ALBANY, Aug. 1, 1861. }

To the Sheriff of the County of New-York:

SIR: NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, THAT AT the General Election to be held in this State, on the TUESDAY succeeding the first Monday of November next, the following Officers are to be elected, to wit:

A Secretary of State, in the place of David R. Floyd Jones;
A Comptroller, in the place of Robert Denniston;
An Attorney-General, in the place of Charles G. Myers;
A State Engineer and Surveyor, in the place of Van R. Richmond;
A State Treasurer, in the place of Phillip Dorsheimer;
A Canal Commissioner, in the place of Hiram Gardner, for full term;
A Canal Commissioner, in the place of Benjamin F. Bruce, who was appointed to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of Samuel H. Barnes;
An Inspector of State Prison, in the place of Josiah T. Everest;
A Judge of the Court of Appeals, in the place of George F. Comstock;
All whose terms of office will expire on the last day of December next.
Also, a Justice of the Supreme Court, for the First Judicial District, in the place of Thomas W. Clerke, whose term of office will expire on the last day of December next.
Also, Senators for the Fourth, Fifth, Sixth and Seventh Senate Districts, comprising the County of New-York.
COUNTY OFFICERS TO BE ELECTED.
Seventeen Members of Assembly;
A Sheriff, in the place of John Kelly;
A County Clerk, in the place of John Clancy;
A Judge of Common Pleas, in the place of John R. Brady;
A Justice of the Marine Court, in the place of Arba K. Maynard;
A District Attorney, in the place of Nelson J. Waterbury;
Two Justices of the Superior Court, in the place o Lewis B. Woodruff and Murray Hoffman;
Four Coroners, in the place of Robert Gamble, Andrew R. Jackman, Francis B. O'Keefe, and William Schirmer;
Two Supervisors, in the place of Elijah F. Purdy and Orrison Blunt.
All whose terms or office will expire on the last day o December next. Yours, respectfully,
To R. FLOYD JONES, Secretary of State.

SHERIFF'S OFFICE, CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK, ss.—I hereby certify the above to be a true copy of the original notice received by me this day from the Secretary of State.
JOHN KELLY,
Sheriff of the City and County of New-York.
AUGUST 2, 1861.

EXTRACT FROM CHAPTER 480, LAWS OF 1860.

SEC. 14.—The Sheriff or Clerk of the County of New-York, who shall receive a notice of an election, shall, without delay, deliver a copy of such notice to the Board of Supervisors of said County, and each Supervisor of said County; he shall also cause a copy of such notice to be published once in each week until the election therein specified, in such newspapers in said County, not exceeding fifteen in number, having the largest circulation in the City and the County.

Pursuant to the above extract, proprietors of newspapers are notified not to insert this advertisement unless duly authorized.
JOHN KELLY,
Sheriff of the City and County of New-York.

CONCURRENT RESOLUTIONS TO AMEND the Constitution so as to prohibit the sale of intoxicating liquors as a beverage. *Resolved*, (if the Assembly concur,) That the Constitution of this State be amended as follows: The sale of intoxicating liquors as a beverage is hereby prohibited; and no law shall be enacted or be in force, after the adoption of this amendment, to authorize such sale; and the Legislature shall by law prescribe the necessary fines and penalties for any violation of this provision. *Resolved*, (if the Assembly concur,) That the foregoing amendment be referred to the Legislature to be chosen at the next general election of Senators, and that in conformity to section one of article thirteen of the Constitution, it be published for three months previous to the time of such election.

STATE OF NEW-YORK,
IN SENATE, March 13, 1861.
The foregoing resolutions were duly passed. By order of the Senate.
JAS. TERWILLIGER, Clerk.

STATE OF NEW-YORK,
IN ASSEMBLY, April 5, 1861.
The foregoing resolutions were duly passed. By order of the Assembly.
HANSON A. RISLEY, Clerk.

STATE OF NEW-YORK,
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE.
I have compared the preceding with the original on file in this office, and hereby certify the same to be a correct transcript therefrom and of the whole of such original.
D. R. FLOYD JONES, Secretary of State.

No. 40 EXCHANGE PLACE, Oct. 7, 1861.

ALL PERSONS ARE CAUTIONED against buying or negotiating the following 7 3-10 per cent. Treasury Notes, viz.: Nos. 9,837 for $500; Nos. 27,825, 27,826, 27,827, 27,828, for $100 each, payable to the order of Carpenter & Hill, the same having been obtained by fraud, and their payment being stopped.
KETCHUM, SON & CO.

CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT, Oct. 9, 1861.

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a further penalty of Ten Per Cent. will be added to all unpaid water rents, on the 1st day of November next.
R. G. HANCE, Registrar.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY BACK TAXES.—LAST CALL BEFORE SALE.—Those who desire to save their property in Westchester from sale can call on the subscriber, No. 276 Canal-st., on the 14th and 15th insts., from 10 A. M. to 5 P. M. Those who have money to invest profitably call as above. JOHN STEVENS.

"THEY GO RIGHT TO THE SPOT."

INSTANT RELIEF! STOP YOUR COUGH!

PURIFY YOUR BREATH!

STRENGTHEN YOUR VOICE!

SPALDING'S

THROAT CONFECTIONS,

ARE

GOOD FOR CLERGYMEN,

GOOD FOR LECTURERS,

GOOD FOR PUBLIC SPEAKERS,

GOOD FOR SINGERS,

GOOD FOR CONSUMPTIVES.

GENTLEMEN CARRY

SPALDING'S THROAT CONFECTIONS.

LADIES ARE DELIGHTED WITH

SPALDING'S THROAT CONFECTIONS.

CHILDREN CRY FOR

SPALDING'S THROAT CONFECTIONS.

They relieve a Cough instantly.
They clear the Throat.
They give strength and volume to the voice.
They impart a delicious arema to the breath.
They are delightful to the taste.
They are made of simple herbs and cannot harm any one.

I advise every one who has a Cough, or a Husky Voice or a Bad Breath, or any difficulty of the Throat, to get a package of my Throat Confections; they will relieve you instantly, and you will agree with me that "they go right to the spot." You will find them very useful and pleasant while traveling or attending public meetings for stilling your cough or allaying your thirst. If you try one package, I am safe in saying that you will ever afterwards consider them indispensable. You will find them at the Druggists and Dealers in Medicines.

PRICE TWENTY-FIVE CENTS.

My signature is on each package. All others are counterfeit.

A Package will be sent by mail, prepaid, on receipt of Thirty Cents.

Address,

HENRY C. SPALDING,
No. 48 Cedar-st., New-York.

CEPHALIC PILLS

CURE SICK HEADACHE.

CEPHALIC PILLS

CURE NERVOUS HEADACHE.

CEPHALIC PILLS

CURE ALL KINDS OF HEADACHE.

By the use of these Pills the periodic attacks of *Nervous or Sick Headache* may be prevented, and if taken at the commencement of an attack immediate relief from pain and sickness will be obtained.

They seldom fail in removing the *Nausea* and *Headache* to which females are so subject.

They act gently upon the bowels—removing *Costiveness.*

For *Literary Men*, *Students*, Delicate Females, and all persons of *sedentary habits*, they are valuable as a *Laxative*, improving the *appetite*, giving *tone* and *vigor* to the digestive organs, and restoring the natural elasticity and strength of the whole system.

The CEPHALIC PILLS are the result of long investigation and carefully conducted experiments, having been in use many years, during which time they have prevented and relieved a vast amount of pain and suffering from Headache, whether originating in the *nervous* system or from a deranged state of the *stomach.*

They are entirely vegetable in their composition, and may be taken at all times with perfect safety without making any change of diet, *and the absence of any disagreeable taste renders it easy to administer them to children.*

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS!

The genuine have five signatures of HENRY C. SPALDING on each Box.

Sold by Druggists and all other Dealers in Medicines.

A Box will be sent by mail, prepaid, on receipt of the PRICE, 25 CENTS.

All orders should be addressed to
HENRY C. SPALDING,
No. 48 Cedar-st., New-York.

☞ A single bottle of SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE will save ten times its cost annually. ☜

SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE!
SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE!
SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE!
SAVE THE PIECES!
ECONOMY! DISPATCH!

☞ "A STITCH IN TIME SAVES NINE." ☜

As accidents will happen, even in well-regulated families, it is very desirable to have some cheap and convenient way for repairing Furniture, Toys, Crockery, &c.

SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE

meets all such emergencies, and no household can afford to be without it. It is always ready, and up to the sticking point.

"USEFUL IN EVERY HOUSE."

N. B.—A brush accompanies each bottle. Price, 25 cents. Address
HENRY C. SPALDING,
No. 48 Cedar-st., New-York.

CAUTION.

As certain unprincipled persons are attempting to palm off on the unsuspecting public imitations of my PREPARED GLUE, I would caution all persons to examine before purchasing, and see that the full name

☞ SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE ☜

is on the outside wrapper. *All others are swindling counterfeits.*

BOARDING AND LODGING.

TO LET.—A PRIVATE FAMILY WOULD LET a well-furnished room to a gentleman and wife, or two gentlemen. Apply at No. 138 East Broadway.

MANSION HOUSE,
HICKS-STREET, BROOKLYN,
Now offers a few very desirable rooms for families and single gentlemen for the Winter.

BOARDING.—A VERY PLEASANT SECOND-story front parlor, newly furnished, also front room and bedroom in third story, to let to families or single gentlemen, (dinner at 6 P. M., at No. 33 East 28th-st., first brown-stone house on east side 4th-av.; very convenient to cars and stages; board first-class. References given and required.

BOARDING.—SEVERAL VERY PLEASANT front rooms, having gas, baths, hot and cold water, &c., can be had, with board, on moderate terms, at No. 48 East 16th-st., near Union-square. Terms for two persons $8 to $14 per week, according to rooms required. Dinner at 6 o'clock. References exchanged.

BOARDING.—A QUIET, GENTEEL FAMILY, without boarders or children, offer two desirable rooms, with board, to a gentleman and wife, or two gentlemen friends; unexceptionable references required and given. No. 152 West 25th-st.

BOARDING.—AN ENTIRE SECOND FLOOR, furnished, can be obtained, with board, with a private family, at No. 94 West 27th-st., by a gentleman and wife or a party of single gentlemen. Unexceptionable references required.

BOARDING.—A PRIVATE FAMILY WILL LET a parlor floor, four rooms, handsomely furnished, with private table; corner house, with side windows, good view and airy; references exchanged. Apply at No. 266 4th-av., southwest corner 21st-st.

BOARDING.—SUPERIOR ACCOMMODATIONS are offered to a select party of adults, professors of religion preferred. House brown stone, with all the improvements, situated on 2d-av., near 11th-st. Address HOME, Station D, Post-office.

BOARDING—NO. 12 LAMARTINE-PLACE, 29TH-st., between 8th and 9th avs. A gentleman and wife can be accommodated with a front room on the 3d floor, handsomely furnished, or unfurnished; terms moderate, to suit the times.

BOARDING.—BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—TO LET, with board, a large parlor and bed-room, suitable for a gentleman and wife, or single gentlemen. Apply at No. 102 Henry-st.; reference required.

BOARDING.—DESIRABLE ROOMS TO LET, with board, to a gentleman and wife, or single gentlemen, at No. 33 West 33d-st., near 5th-av. Family private. References exchanged.

BOARDING.—A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE, OR two single gentlemen, can obtain board and pleasant room on second floor of house No. 75 Amity-st. Family private. Terms moderate.

BOARDING.—SUPERIOR ACCOMMODATIONS for a family, or single persons, at No. 18 East 28th-st.; prices reduced. Best references given and required.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN MAY BE HAD WITH a private family, for a gentleman and wife, or one or two gentlemen, in a house of modern construction and improvements, convenient to the churches and ferries. The situation is desirable. Address, with real name and place of business, J. C., Box No. 176 *Times* Office.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A GENTLMAN AND wife, or two single gentlemen, can obtain pleasant rooms on the second story and board, with a small private family; a liberal table and all the comforts of home guaranteed. Apply at No. 382 Carlton-av., brown front, between Fulton and Atlantic avs., Brooklyn; references exchanged.

BOARDING IN WEST FOURTEENTH-ST.—An entire second floor, or the front parlor and bedroom, handsomely furnished, in a first-class house and a private family, to let, with board, to a gentleman and wife, or a small family. Address F. H., Box No. 1,869 Post-office.

BOARD ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—A pleasant suite of rooms on the second floor; also, one hall bedroom, suitable for a single gentleman, within five minutes' walk of Fulton or Wall-st. ferries. Apply at No. 11 Monroe-place. References required.

BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—A DESIRABLE suite of rooms suitable for a family to let with board; the house is pleasantly located, convenient to either Wall-st. or Fulton ferries. Apply at No. 87 Henry-st. References exchanged.

BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—A LARGE AND A small room, handsomely furnished, to let with board to a gentleman and wife or single gentlemen, in a private family. References exchanged. Apply at 51 Columbia-st.

BOARD IN SOUTH BROOKLYN.—A GENtleman and wife, or a bachelor, can obtain a pleasant extension room on parlor floor, newly furnished, in a delightful situation; private house, where there are a few select boarders. Dinner at 6 o'clock. Price, $16 a week. Apply at No. 90 1st-place, Brooklyn.

BOARD IN WILLIAMSBURGH.—A GENtleman and wife, and two single gentlemen; also, a young lady, can be accommodated with board and pleasant rooms, on second floor, at No. 38 South 9th-st.; house contains gas. Terms moderate.

NO. 37 WEST THIRTIETH-STREET.—One or two select families, and two or three gentlemen of the first respectability, can be accommodated with suites or single rooms; also, a beautiful suite of parlors on the first flo

FINANCIAL.

UNITED STATES AGENCY
FOR
NATIONAL LOAN.
OFFICE OF KETCHUM, SON & Co., No. 40 Exchange-place.

Treasury Notes issued for the National Loan, bearing interest at the rate of 7 3-10 per cent. per annum, payable to order of subscriber, or as directed, and of the various denominations, can now be had at this office, immediately upon deposit therefor in gold or current funds. Orders from the country, accompanied by check, supplied by return mail.

MORRIS KETCHUM.

THIRD-AVENUE SAVINGS BANK,
Corner of 3d-av. and 25th-st.—Chartered 1854.

Six per cent. interest allowed on all sums from one to one thousand dollars.

DEPOSITS MADE ON OR BEFORE OCT. 20, WILL DRAW INTEREST FROM OCT. 1.

Bank open daily from 10 to 3; also on the evenings of Monday, Wednesday and Saturday, from 6 to 8 o'clock.

SPENCER K. GREEN, President.
STEPHEN S. CHILDS, Secretary.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK,
NO. 489 CANAL, COR. VARICK-STREET.

Open daily from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M., and from 5 to 7 P. M. Six per cent. interest allowed on all sums of $500 and under, and Five per cent. on larger amounts. *Deposits made before Oct. 20 will draw interest from the 1st inst.*

THIS BANK HAS RECEIVED ON DEPOSIT DURING THE LAST 19½ MONTHS,
$501,928 33.

G. S. CHAPIN, Secretary.
H. V. HAUGHWOUT, President.

ATLANTIC SAVINGS BANK, CHATHAM SQUARE.
OPEN DAILY.

Deposits from 25 cents to $5,000 received.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST ALLOWED.
Deposits made before Oct. 20 draw interest as from 1st.

M. D. VAN PELT, President.
JOSEPH R. COOPER, Secretary.

OFFICE OF EAGLE FIRE COMPANY,
NO. 71 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Oct. 2, 1861.

A semi-annual DIVIDEND OF TEN (10) PER CENT. has this day been declared, PAYABLE ON DEMAND.

BY ORDER OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS.
A. J. CLINTON, Secretary.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD

HEMINWAY, ZORWOOD & CO.,
STOCK AND BOND BROKERS,
No. 53 Exchange-place,
BUY AND SELL FOR CASH, OR ON TIME, Stocks, Bonds and Government Securities, at the BOARD OF BROKERS, on commission exclusively.

HARDWARE, METAL AND IRON
BUSINESS PAPER,
Bought and sold at lowest rates, by
F. W. GALLAUDET, Note Broker,
No. 11 Pine-st., near Broadway.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT AGENCY FOR THE SALE OF 7 3-10 PER CENT. TREASURY NOTES.—Mr. C. F. LIVERMORE, of our firm, having been appointed agent by the Government for the sale of 7 3-10 per cent. Treasury Notes, we are prepared to supply any amount required, in denominations of 50s, 100s, 500s, 1,000s, 5,000s, with half-yearly coupons attached.

The notes bear date 1 Aug. 15, 1861, and the accrued interest from that time will be paid by the purchaser at the rate of two cents per day on each $100.

Checks and current funds taken in payment.

Orders by mail, with remittance, promptly executed.

LIVERMORE, CLEWS & MASON, Bankers,
Nos. 41 and 43 Wall-st., New-York.

OHIO AND MISSISSIPPI RAILROAD COMPANY.—Eastern Division holders of scrip who wish to save twenty-five per cent. on the cash call of the Trustees of this company, can do so by purchasing some second mortgage bonds on sale with me, which are received at par until Monday, the 14th inst. H. H. GOODMAN,
No. 7 Wall-st., Rooms Nos. 8 and 9.

OFFICE OF THE FIREMEN'S INSURANCE CO.—No. 33 Wall-st., New-York, Oct. 2, 1861.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of six (6) per cent. on the capital stock of the Company, payable to the stockholders on demand.

J. V. HARRIOTT, Secretary.

TREASURY NOTES BOUGHT AND SOLD, by
MEIGS & GREENLEAF,
No. 50 Exchange-place, New-York.

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WM. H. BURROWES, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their office, in the office of J. F. Mitchell, Esq., No. 52 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 28th day of February next.—Dated, New-York, Aug. 21, 1861.

EDWARD E. MITCHELL,
WM. McMURRAY, } Executors.
GEORGE G. BYRON.

au24-law6mS*

NOTICE.—PURSUANT TO AN ORDER OF Henry M. Burchard, Surrogate of the county of Oneida, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against the estate of CORNELIA BINGHAM, deceased, late of the town of Whitestown, in said county, to present the same, with the vouchers thereof, to Amherst Wight, Jr., executor of said estate, at his office, No. 229 Broadway, New-York City, on or before the 1st day of January next. Dated, June 3, 1861.

AMHERST WIGHT, JR.,
Executor of the last will and testament of Cornelia Bingham, deceased.

je8-law6mS*

NOTICE OF APPLICATION FOR THE discharge of an insolvent from his debts, pursuant to the provisions of the third article of the first title of the fifth chapter of the second part of the revised statutes. WILLIAM DRYDEN, insolvent, of the town of Denmark, in the County of Lewis and State of New-York. Notice first published 14th Sept., 1861. Creditors to appear before Hon. Henry E. Turner, County Judge of Lewis County, at his Chambers in Lowville, Lewis County, New-York, on the 28th day of November, 1861, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of that day.

N. B. SYLVESTER, Attorney for Insolvent.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JAY S. LEWIS, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at the office of J. Francis Watson, 47 Park-row, in the City of New-York, on or before the 20th day of March next.—Dated New-York, Sept. 12, 1861.

EMILY F. LEWIS, Executrix.
s14-law6mS* EDWARD P. GILBERT, Executor.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

A SPLENDID CHANCE FOR A GOOD DRUGGIST.—For sale, an old established Drug Store, well stocked with a good selection of the best drugs and patent medicines. The building is 21x40 feet, two stories; lot 50x90 feet, situated on a corner opposite a rail road depôt, in a pleasant village, one hour's ride from City Hall, N. Y. Price, $6,000, $4,000 cash. Apply or address Dr. HIBBARD, No. 102 Fulton-st., or to M. JOHN HOOPER & CO., Advertising Agents, No. 41 Park-row, New-York.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—FOR UNINcumbered real estate, or a farm in the vicinity of New-York or Brooklyn, a lease, stock and fixtures of an old family grocery store; one of the best stands in the City, in a good location, now doing a first-class business; stock large, two horses, wagons, &c.; the owner retiring from business. Apply to R. G. NELLIS, between 11 and 12 o'clock, at No. 24 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS MEAT MARKET, with horse, wagon and fixtures complete, and five years' lease of premises; the place is now doing a good business; satisfactory reasons given for selling. Apply to TAYLOR, CORNELL & MOON, No. 410 West Washington-market. N. B.—Will exchange for property.

TO GROCERS.—STOCK, FIXTURES, ETC., OF store corner 45th-st. and 6th-av., for sale cheap; will be sold on a great bargain; only a few hundred dollars in cash required. Apply to J. W. GILLIES, Nos. 233, 236, and 237 Washington-st., New-York.

PROPOSALS.

CITY OF NEW-YORK, DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE,
COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, Thursday, Oct. 10, 1861.

TO REAL ESTATE OWNERS.—SEALED Proposals will be received at this office until THURSDAY, Oct., 17, for the purchase of real estate by the Corporation, for the use of the Fire Department, located as follows:

One lot between 10th and 11th avs., and 41st and 44th sts., for Hose Company No. 12.

One lot between 3d and 6th avs., and 14th and 22d sts., for Hose Company No. 29.

One lot between Broadway and 7th-av., and 27th and 28th sts., for Hose Company No. 37.

One lot between 2d and Lexington avs., and 26th and 29th sts., for Hose Company No. 39.

One lot between Hudson, Greenwich, Canal and Spring sts., for Hose Company No. 41.

One lot between 80th and 90th sts., within 150 feet east or west of 3d-av., for Hook and Ladder Company No. 10.

Proposals will contain a diagram of the property offered, with dimensions, locality and character of improvements, if any. Preference will be given to vacant lots. Payment will be made on giving a clear and satisfactory title.

The right is reserved to reject any or all proposals.

ROBERT T. HAWS, Comptroller.

INGOT COPPER, &c.
NAVY AGENT'S OFFICE,
NEW-YORK, Oct. 8, 1861.

SEALED PROPOSALS, INDORSED "PROposals for Copper, &c.," will be received at this office until TUESDAY NEXT, the 15th inst, at 12 o'clock noon, for

21,000 lbs. Ingot Copper.
3,000 lbs. Banca Tin.
1,000 lbs. Slab Zinc.
10 boxes XXD Tin, 12½x17.

To be delivered by the 1st of November next, at the Navy-yard at Washington, subject to the necessary test and inspection of the proper officers of the yard. The bid must be accompanied by the usual guaranty, that if awarded the contract will be executed.

I. HENDERSON, Navy Agent.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECeived by the School Officers of the XXIId Ward, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm-sts., until WEDNESDAY, the 16th of October instant, at 3 o'clock P. M., for the heating apparatus necessary for heating, with hot water or steam, Ward School House No. 61, in West 44th-st., in said Ward. Specifications for said apparatus are on file, and can be seen at the office of Amnon Macvey, Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 94 Crosby-st., and the proposals offered must be in conformity with said specifications. Two responsible and approved sureties will be required for the faithful performance of the contract, the names of whom must accompany the proposal. The School Officers reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals offered, if deemed for the public interests to do so.

BENJ. P. FAIRCHILD,
Chairman School Officers XXIId Ward.
JOSEPH CUDLIPP, Jr., Secretary.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR INDIAN GOODS.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
OFFICE INDIAN AFFAIRS, September 21, 1861.

SEALED PROPOSALS INDORSED "PROposals for Indian Goods," (class 1, 2 or 3, as the case may be, to be delivered in the City of New-York, will be received at the Office of Indian Affairs until 10 o'clock A. M., on Tuesday, the 15th day of October next, for furnishing the following-named articles:

CLASS NO. 1.

Mackinac Blankets, Cloths and Dry Goods.

2,000 pairs 3-point white Mackinac blankets, to measure 60 by 72 inches, and weigh 8 pounds.
2,500 pairs 2½-point white Mackinac blankets, to measure 54 by 66 inches, and weigh 6 pounds.
1,000 pairs 2-point white Mackinac blankets, to measure 42 by 56 inches, and weigh 5¼ pounds.
800 pairs 1¾ point white Mackinac blankets, to measure 36 by 50 inches, and weigh 4¼ pounds.
500 pairs 1-point white Mackinac blankets, to measure 32 by 46 inches, and weigh 3½ pounds.
300 pairs 3-point scarlet Mackinac blankets to measure 60 by 72 inches, and weigh 8 pounds.
300 pairs 2½ point scarlet Mackinac blankets, to measure 54 by 66 inches, and weigh 6 pounds.
250 pairs 2-point scarlet Mackinac blankets, to measure 42 by 56 inches, and weigh 5¼ pounds.
250 pairs 1-point scarlet Mackinac blankets, to measure 32 by 46 inches, and weigh 3¼ pounds.
100 pairs 3¾-point green Mackinac blankets, to measure 66 by 84 inches, and weigh 10 pounds.
600 pairs 3-point green Mackinac blankets, to measure 60 by 72 inches, and weigh 8 pounds.
600 pairs 2½-point green Mackinac blankets, to measure 54 by 66 inches, and weigh 6 pounds.
200 pairs 3¾-point indigo blue Mackinac blankets, to measure 66 by 84 inches, and weigh 10 pounds.
200 pairs 3-point indigo blue Mackinac blankets, to measure 60 by 72 inches, and weigh 8 pounds.
200 pairs 2½ point indigo blue Mackinac blankets, to measure 54 by 66 inches, and weigh 6 pounds.
200 pairs 3¾-point gentinella blue Mackinac blankets, to measure 66 by 84 inches, and weigh 10 pounds.
500 pairs 3-point gentinella blue Mackinac blankets, to measure 60 by 72 inches, and weigh 8 pounds.
400 pairs 2½-point gentinella blue Mackinac blankets, to measure 54 by 66 inches, and weigh 6 pounds.
250 pairs 2-point gentinella blue Mackinac blankets, to measure 42 by 56 inches, and weigh 5¼ pounds.
200 pairs 1½-point gentinella blue Mackinac blankets, to measure 36 by 50 inches, and weigh 4¼ pounds.
150 pairs 1-point gentinella blue Mackinac blankets, to measure 32 by 46 inches, and weigh 3¼ pounds.
4,000 yards fancy list blue cloth.
500 do. do. green cloth.
2,000 do. gray list blue cloth.
2,000 do. saved list blue cloth.
1,500 do. do. scarlet cloth.
1,000 do. do. green cloth.
100 pounds worsted yarn, (3-fold.)
100 dozen cotton flag handkerchiefs.
100 do. fancy cotton do. do.
50 do. black silk do. do.
100 do. 8-4 cotton shawls.
100 do. 6-4 do. do.
50 do. 4-4 do. do.
100 do. 8-4 woolen do.
500 pounds linen thread, No. 40.
50 gross worsted gartering.
40,000 yards calico.
25,000 do. Merrimac calico.
7,500 do. Turkey red calico.
20,000 do. blue drilling.
10,000 do. osnaburgs.
7,500 do. brown drilling.
5,000 do. Georgia stripes.
5,000 do. blue denims.
5,000 do. cottonade.
12,500 do. bed ticking.
5,000 do. Kentucky jeans.
1,500 do. satinets.
10,000 do. plaid linseys.
2,500 do. bleached shirting.
15,000 do. domestic shirting, unbleached.
10,000 do. do. sheeting, do.
3,000 do. bleached do.
10,000 do. brown cotton duck.
10,000 do. checks, stripes and plaids.
2,000 do. flannels, assorted.
1,000 pounds cotton thread.
1,000 do. brown gilling twine, No. 30
800 do. cotton maitre.
1,500 twilled flannel shirts.
1,500 calico shirts.
200 dozen hickory shirts.
100 do. Madras handkerchiefs.

CLASS NO. 2.

Ready-made Clothing.

175 frock-coats, indigo blue broadcloth.
175 pantaloons, do. do.
50 Indigo blue Mackinac blanket capotes.
175 blue satinet coats.
175 do. do. pantaloons.
75 cadet-mixed satinet coats.
75 do. do. pantaloons.
275 gray satinet coats, (sack.)
275 do. pantaloons.
275 do. vests.

CLASS NO. 3.

Hardware, Agricultural Implements, &c.

4,000 pounds brass kettles.
400 tin kettles, (5 sizes.)
125 nests Japanned kettles, (8 in a nest.)
275 camp kettles, (3 sizes.)
175 dozen 2-quart tin pans.
150 do. 3-quart tin pans.
20 do. 8-quart do.
375 do. tin cups.
100 do. squaw awls.
70 do. fish hooks.
200 do. fish lines.
750 gross needles, assorted.
275 dozen coarse tooth combs.
75 do. fine tooth combs.
50 do. scissors.
200 do. shears.
25 do. grubbing hoes.
35 do. weeding hoes.
150 drawing knives, 10 inches.
50 hand-saws.
100 dozen hand-saw files, 4½ inches.
5 do. shovels.
25 do. spades.
750 short handle fry-pans.
25 dozen basting spoons.
200 do. iron table spoons.
20 do. axes, to weigh 4½ to 5½ pounds.
100 do. half-axes, to weigh 3 pounds, (with handles.)
100 do. zinc mirrors.
100 do. fire steels.
100 pounds brass wire.
100 do. best Chinese vermillion.

Goods of American manufacture of the required styles and quality will be preferred; but as the samples of blankets and cloths are foreign fabrics, it will be necessary, in proposing a domestic article of either of those kinds, that a sample thereof shall accompany the bid.

The articles to be furnished must in all respects conform to and be equal with the Government samples, which may be seen at this office on and after the *third of October* next. The articles will be rigidly inspected and compared with the samples by an agent or agents appointed for that purpose. Such as may be unequal thereto in any particular will be rejected; in which case the contractor will be bound to furnish others of the required kind or quality within three days; or, if that be not done, they will be purchased at his expense. Payment will be made for the goods received on invoices thereof, certified by the agent or agents appointed to inspect them.

It is to be understood that the right will be reserved to require a greater or less quantity of any of the articles named than that specified in the above schedule; and all bids for furnishing said articles may be rejected at the option of the Department; and that none from persons who have failed to comply with the requirements of a previous contract with the United States, or who are not manufacturers or wholesale dealers in the required articles, will be considered; and the fact that bidders are such manufacturers or dealers must be evidenced by the certificate of the Collector of the port where they reside, or where it is proposed to deliver the articles.

The proposals must embrace the articles, with the quantities thereof, as they are arranged in the schedule, with the prices annexed to each, in dollars and cents, at which they are to be furnished; and the amounts must be carried out and footed up for each class. Said prices and amounts must be so given, without any modification, or proposed modification, or variation whatever. They should be submitted with the following heading:

"I (or we) hereby propose to furnish for the service of the Indian Department, and according to the terms of its advertisement therefor, dated 21st September, 1861, the following articles, at the prices thereto affixed, (here insert the list according to the class or classes proposed for,) deliverable in the City of New-York by the first day of April next, or at such time or times during the year 1862 as may be ordered by the Commissioner of Indian Affairs; and, if this proposal be accepted, there insert the words, 'in whole or in part' if more than one class be proposed for, I (or we) will, within twenty days thereafter, execute a contract accordingly, and give security, satisfactory to the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, for the faithful performance of the same."

Each proposal must be accompanied with a guarantee in the following form, to be signed by two or more responsible persons, whose sufficiency must be certified to by a United States Judge or District-Attorney.

"We hereby jointly and severally guarantee that the above bidder, (or bidders,) if a contract shall be awarded to him, (or them,) according to his (or their) bid or proposal, will execute a contract accordingly, and give the requisite security for the performance thereof, as prescribed in the advertisement for proposals for Indian goods, dated 21st September, 1861; and, in the event of his (or their) failure so to do, we hereby agree to bind ourselves, our heirs, executors and assigns, to forfeit and pay the United States, as damages, a sum not less than fifteen per cent. on the amount of said bid or proposal."

Bonds will be required in the amount of the bid for the faithful performance of the contract, with two or more sureties, whose sufficiency must be certified by a United States Judge or District-Attorney.

No proposal will be considered that does not strictly conform, in all particulars, to the terms and directions of this advertisement.

CHARLES E. MIX, Acting Commissioner.

SEALED PROPOSALS, TILL THE 21ST OF October, 1861, at 12 o'clock M., are invited for supplying the Army with Beef Cattle on the hoof, to be delivered at Chambersburgh, Harrisburgh, or York, in the State of Pennsylvania, as the Government may designate.

Bidders are requested to comply in all particulars with the form of bid published herewith.

Government reserves to itself the right to pay in Treasury notes, or other funds it has for disbursement, and to reject any bid and for any cause. No bid will be entertained unless the bidder is present to respond to his bid.

The Government will receive 4,000 head under the contract, and will reserve the right to require any additional number up to 16,000 head.

Deliveries to be made weekly in such quantities as may be required.

The cattle must average 1,300 pounds gross weight, and no animal will be received which weighs less than 1,000 pounds gross.

No conditional bid will be received.

The bids to be directed to Capt. A. BECKWITH, C. S., U. S. A., Washington, D. C., and indorsed "Proposals for Beef Cattle."

Form of Bid.

I, A. B., do hereby propose to deliver to the Government good Beef Cattle, on the hoof, for —— per hundred pounds gross weight. The Cattle to be delivered at Chambersburgh, Harrisburgh, or York, in the State of Pennsylvania, as the Government may designate, according to the terms of the inclosed advertisement. The Cattle to be weighed on the scales, and the weight so determined to be the purchase-weight. I hereby agree to give a good and sufficient bond for the fulfillment of the contract, and to receive Treasury notes or other Government funds in payment for the Cattle.

The first delivery of the Cattle will be required to be made about the 10th of November, 1861.

MEDICAL.

NERVOUS AND SPECIAL DISEASES, MARRIAGE, &c.

By C. D. HAMMOND, M. D., formerly Professor of Special Pathology in the Syracuse Medical College, New-York. Price $1. GODFREY, Bookseller, No. 831 Broadway, or of the author, at No. 558 Broadway.

AFFLICTED RESTORED! IGNORANCE EXPOSED! FALLACIES UNMASKED!

HIGHLY IMPORTANT TO BOTH SEXES, married or single, in health or disease. DR. LARMONT'S Paris, London and New-York Medical Adviser and Marriage Guide. (50th edition, 400 pages, 100 Anatomical Illustrations,) upon Mental and Nervous Debility, Loss of Memory, Incapacity, Urinary Deposits, Involuntary Loss of Semen, nights, with the urine, or at stool; Impotency, Affections of the Bladder and Kidneys, Strictures, Gleet, Gonorrhœa, Syphilis, primary and constitutional, &c.

Among its contents is the anatomy of the sexual organs of the male and female—all their diseases and weaknesses; latest discoveries in reproduction; European hospital practice; quacks, advertisers, their recipes and specifics; the author's unequaled Paris and London treatment, &c.

All who would avoid unsuccessful and barbarous treatment with Mercury, Copahia, Injections, Cauterizations, Quack Specifics, Antidotes, Instruments, &c., should purchase this valuable work, for DR. RICHARDSON, No. 1 Vesey-st.; ROSS & TOUSEY, No. 121 Nassau-st.; H. DEXTER & CO., No. 113 Nassau-st., New-York; and DE WITT, No. 13 Frankfort-st.; or consult the Doctor, at No. 647 Broadway, (up stairs,) New-York, from 9 A. M. to 6 P. M.

"We concur with other papers in recommending Dr. LARMONT and his work."—*Courier des Etat Unis, German Die Reform, Dispatch, Staats Zeitung, National Democrat, Atlas, Medical Review, &c.*

HAVE YOU A COUGH?
Then use the
SYRUP OF TAR AND WILD CHERRY,
SOLD ONLY AT
CAMPBELL'S DRUG AND CHEMICAL STORE,
Southwest corner of 8th-av. and 28th-st., and McDonald's Dry Goods Store, No. 360 Bowery.

Price only 25 cents per bottle. It is a sure cure for coughs, colds, bronchitis, sore throat, &c., &c.

DR. WARD'S MARVELOUS, INFALLIBLE, safe, transcendent, speedy and permanent treatment of all forms of certain diseases, certified by grateful and astonished thousands, (numbers of whom had previously tried other doctors to no purpose.) It is a fact that hundreds are disappointed till finding Dr. WARD'S office, No. 12 Laight-st., and trying his great remedies. They are almost instantly cured. All afflicted come at once to Dr. WARD, the Ricord of America, who guarantees a sound cure without sickening, reducing or interrupting business avocations, and who cures in half the usual time and on your own terms. Consultation free, and cures warranted. Office No. 12 Laight-st., near Canal. The Doctor in constant attendance day and evening.

APHYSIOLOGICAL VIEW OF MARRIAGE—Containing nearly 300 pages and 150 fine plates and engravings of the anatomy of the sexual organs in a state of health and disease; with a treatise on self-abuse, its deplorable consequences upon the mind and body, with the author's plan of treatment—the only rational and successful mode of cure, as shown by the report of cases treated. A truthful adviser to the married and those contemplating marriage, who entertain doubts of their physical condition. Sent free of postage to any address, on receipt of 25 cents in specie or postage-stamps, by addressing Dr. LA CROIX, Albany, N. Y.

IMPORTANT TO THE MARRIED AND THOSE ABOUT TO BE MARRIED.—Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, has just published the 160th edition of the valuable book, entitled "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York, or can be sent by mail free of postage, to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $1, and addressing Box No. 1,224 New-York City. For sale by H. RICHARDSON, at No. 1 Vesey-st., (Astor House,) and No. 18 Ann-st.

DR. EARL'S DRAGEES, IN THE FORM of pretty pink lozenges—delightful to take, superior to copavia capsules, &c. Cure in three days. Mailed in boxes, $1. Dr. Earl's Anti-Delersive Essense, a substitute for mercury; cures syphilitic, mercurial and rheumatic diseases. Price $2. Dr. Earl's Parisian Preventives. Mailed, $3 per dozen. Dr. Earl's *Marriage Guide*, a rare and curious work. Splendid illustrations; in sealed envelope, 25 cents. Office No. 58 White-st., New-York.

DR. VAN HAMBERT'S FEMALE MONTHLY PILLS are a safe remedy for obstruction, &c., from cold or any cause. $1.

Coughs, colds, &c., cured by Ayer's Cherry Pectoral, $1; Fever and Ague, &c., take India Cholugogue—$1 50 Scrofula, Rheumatism, &c., Kennedy's Discovery, $1.

GUION, No. 127 Bowery, New-York.

EDWARD H. DIXON, M. D., EDITOR OF the Scalpel, and Operating and Consulting Surgeon, No. 42 5th-av. Office consultations on the more obscure diseases of the pelvic viscera. Rupture, piles, varicocele, and fistula, radically cured without the knife or ligature. Office hours from 8 to 9, 1 to 3, and 7 to 9 evenings. Consultation fee, $5.

SOMETHING FOR EVERY LADY.—DR. WARD'S Great Benefactor; the greatest periodical remedy ever discovered; infallible for the immediate removal of monthly obstructions. Office, No. 12 Laight-st., near Canal, where Dr. WARD can be consulted confidentially day or evening.

DR. HUNTER'S RED DROP CURES CERtain diseases when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting or sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours. It roots out the poisonous taint the blood is sure to absorb unless this remedy is used. It is $1 a vial, and cannot be obtained genuine anywhere but at the old office, No. 3 Division-st., New-York City. The only place it can be had genuine. $1 per vial, with a book.

HOMŒOPATHIC MEDICINES.

HUMPHREYS' HOMŒOPATHIC SPECIFICS have proved, from the most extensive experience, an *entire success*.

They are now RECOMMENDED by the most EMINENT HOMŒOPATHIC PHYSICIANS. They are used by the most INTELLIGENT and REFINED of every community. All have found them all they have been recommended—PROMPT, EFFICIENT and RELIABLE—every way worthy of public confidence and patronage.

But as no genuine coin is without its counterfeit, so, under the shade of HUMPHREYS' SPECIFICS, a number of toadstool "curatives," or "remedies," have come up, whose principal use is to bear involuntary testimony to the worth of the original. Such trash is but the froth that success always throws to the surface. The public will know how to take the true coin and leave the base counterfeit with its maker.

List and price of
HUMPHREYS HOMŒOPATHIC SPECIFICS,

No.	Price of Single Boxes.	Cents.
1	—Cures Fever, Congestion and Inflammation, Heat, Pain, Restlessness	25
2	—Worm Fever, Worm Colic, Voracious Appetite	25
3	—Cures Colic, Teething, Crying and Wakefulness, Slow Growth and Feebleness of Infants	25
4	—Cures Diarrhœa of Children or Adults, Cholera Infantum and Sunfmer Complaint	25
5	—Cures Dysentery or Bloody Flux, Colic, Gripings, Bilious Colic, Fall Dysentery	25
6	—Cures Cholera, Cholera Morbus, Nausea and Vomiting, Asthmatic Breathings	25
7	—Cures Coughs, Colds, Hoarseness, Bronchitis, Influenza and Sore Throat	25
8	—Cures Toothache, Faceache, Nervous Pains, Neuralgia and Tic Douloureux	25
9	—Cures Headaches, Sick Headaches, Vertigo, Rush of Blood to the Head	25
10	—Cures Dyspepsia, Weak, Acid or Deranged Stomach, Constipation, Liver Complaint	25
11	—Cures Suppressed Menses, or Scanty, or Delaying, Green Sickness	25
12	—Cures Leucorrhœa or Whites, Bearing Down, too Profuse Menses	25
13	—Cures Croup, Hoarse Croupy Cough. Difficult or Suppressed Breathing	25
14	—Cures Salt Rheum, Crusty Eruptions, Erysipelas, Scald Head, Barber's Itch	25
15	—Cures Rheumatism, Pain, Lameness, or Soreness in the Chest, Back, Side or Limbs	25
16	—Cures Fever and Ague, Intermittent Fever, Dumb Ague, Old Inveterate Agues	50
17	—Cures Piles, Internal or External, Blind or Bleeding, Recent or Obstinate	50
18	—Cures Ophthalmy, Weak or Inflamed Eyes or Eye lids, Failing or weak Sight	50
19	—Cures Catarrh, Acute or Chronic, Dry or Flowing, Cold in the Head, Influenza	50
20	—Cures Whooping Cough, shortening and palliating it, or Spasmodic Cough	50
21	—Cures Asthma, Oppressed, Difficult, Labored Breathing, Cough and Expectoration	50
22	—Cures Ear Dischnarges, Noise in the Head, Impaired Hearing, Earache	50
23	—Cures Scrofula, Enlarged Glands and Tonsils, Swellings and Old Ulcers	50
24	—General Debility, Physical or Nervous Weakness	50
25	—Cures Dropsy, Fluid Accumulations, Tumid Swellings, with Scanty Secretions	50
26	—Cures Sea-Sickness, Prostration, Vertigo	50
27	—Cures Urinary Diseases, Gravel, Renal Calculi, Difficult or Painful Urination	50
28	—Cures Seminal Emissions, Involuntary Discharges, and Consequent Prostration and Debility	1 00
29	—Sore Mouth, Stomach-ache of adults or children	50
30	—Cures Urinary Incontinence, Wetting the Bed, too frequent, Scalding or Painful Urination	50
31	—Cures Painful Menses, Pressure, Cramp or Spasms, Prurious Itching or Irritation	50
32	—Cures Suffering at Change of Life, Irregularities, Flushes, Palpitations	1 00
33	—Epilepsy and Spasms, Chorea and St. Vitus' Dance	1 00

PRICES.

Case of Thirty-five vials in morocco case and Book...$8 00
Case of Twenty-eight vials, in morocco and Book.... 7 00
Case of Twenty large vials, in morocco and Book.... 5 00
Case of Twenty large vials, plain case and Book..... 4 00
Case of Fifteen boxes (Nos. 1 to 15) and Book..... 2 00
Case of any Six boxes (Nos. 1 to 15) and Book..... 1 00
Single boxes, with directions, 25 cents, 50 cents or $1.

Agents and the trade supplied on our usual liberal terms. These medicines, by the single box or case, sent by mail or express, free of charge, on the receipt of the price.

Address Dr. F. HUMPHREYS, No. 562 BROADWAY, New-York.

N. B.—Dr. Humphreys has returned to his old stand, No. 562 BROADWAY, four doors below Prince-st., which has been fitted up, enlarged and renovated, and where he will be happy to see his old friends, patients, customers and agents.

His rooms for consultation are open during the day, and patients consult him at all hours at No. 562 BROADWAY.

SPORTING.

SPORTSMEN, ATTENTION.
GREAT DUCK AND SNIPE SHOOTING AT BARNEGAT AND EGG HARBOR BAYS.

New route *via* Raritan and Delaware Bay Railroad to Bergen, and thence by stage 10 miles to Toms River, where boats and gunners can always be found.

FALL ARRANGEMENT.—The steamer NAUSHON leaves foot of Robinson-st. daily, at 3½ P. M., connecting with cars and stages for Deal, Squan and Toms River. Through the same day. Returning, cars leave Bergen at 7 A. M. and Long Branch at 7¾ A. M.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage.....$130
Second Cabin Passage.....75

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage.....$110
Second Cabin Passage.....60

Ships from New-York call at Cork Harbor.
The ships from Boston call at Halifax and Cork Harbor

PERSIA, Capt. Judkins. | AFRICA, Capt. Shannon.
ARABIA, Capt. J. Stone. | CANADA, Capt. J. Leitch.
ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott. | AMERICA, Capt. Hockley
AUSTRALASIAN, Capt. Cook. | NIAGARA, Capt. Moodie.
EUROPA, Capt. Anderson.
SCOTIA, (now building.)

These vessels carry a clear white light at mast-head green on starboard bow; red on port bow.

NIAGARA, Moodie, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Oct. 16.
ASIA, Lott, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Oct. 23.
ARABIA, Stone, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Oct. 30.
AFRICA, Shannon, leaves New-York, Wednesd'y, Nov. 6.
EUROPA, Anderson, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Nov. 13.
PERSIA, Judkins, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Nov. 20

Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced Surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Gold, Silver, Bullion, Specie, Jewelry, Precious Stones or Metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor and the value thereof therein expressed. For freight or passage, apply to

E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.

ON SATURDAY, OCT. 12.
The United States Mail
STEAMER FULTON,
J. A. WOTTON, Commander,

Will sail from Pier No. 37 North River, foot of Beach-st., on SATURDAY, Oct. 12, at noon.

This steamer—unsurpassed for safety and comfort—has double engines under deck, inclosed by water-tight compartments, which, besides other results, tend, in the event of collision or stranding, to keep the pumps free to work, and secure the safety of vessel and passengers. For freight or passage apply to

SAMUEL M. FOX,
GEO. MACKENZIE, } Agents, No. 7 Broadway.

The steamer ARAGO will sail Nov. 9.

FOR HAVANA.

The U. S. Mail steamship COLUMBIA, RICHARD ADAMS, U. S. Navy, Commander, will leave Pier No. 4, North River, on TUESDAY, Oct. 15, at 12 o'clock noon, precisely.

All letters must pass through the Post-office.

Passengers are requested to procure passports before securing passage.

For freight or passage apply to
SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO, No. 29 Broadway.

STEAM BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, landing and embarking passengers at Queenstown, Ireland. The Liverpool, New-York and Philadelphia Steamship Company intend dispatching their full-powered Clyde-built iron steamships as follows:

EDINBURGH.....SATURDAY, Oct. 12.
CITY OF WASHINGTON.....SATURDAY, Oct. 19.
ETNA.....SATURDAY, Oct. 26.

And every SATURDAY, at noon, from Pier No. 44 North River

RATES OF PASSAGE.

First Cabin.....$75 | Steerage.....$30
First Cabin to London.....80 | Steerage to London.....33
First Cabin to Paris.....85 | Steerage to Paris.....38
First Cabin to Hamburg.....85 | Steerage to Hamburg.....35

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at equally low rates.

Persons wishing to bring out their friends, can buy tickets here at the following rates, to New-York: From Liverpool or Queenstown: First Cabin, $75, $85 and $105. Steerage from Liverpool, $40. From Queenstown, $30.

These steamers have superior accommodations for passengers, and carry experienced Surgeons. They are built in Water-tight Iron Sections, and have Patent Fire Annihilators on board.

For further information, apply in Liverpool to WILLIAM INMAN, Agent, No. 22 Water-st.; in Glasgow to WM. INMAN, No. 5 St. Enoch-square; in Queenstown to C. & W. D. SEYMOUR & CO.; in London to EIVES & MACEY, No. 61 King William-st.; in Paris to JULES DECOUE, No. 5 Place de la Bourse; in Philadelphia to JOHN G. DALE, No. 111 Walnut-st.; or at the Company's Offices.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

THE NORTH GERMAN LLOYD'S STEAMship BREMEN, H. WESSELS, commander, carrying the United States Mail, will sail from Pier No. 30, North River, foot of Chambers-st., on

SATURDAY, Oct. 26, at 12 o'clock M.,
FOR
BREMEN VIA SOUTHAMPTON,

taking passengers to
LONDON, HAVRE, SOUTHAMPTON AND BREMEN, at the following r

NEWS FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

ATTEMPT TO RUN THE BLOCKADE.

FORTRESS MONROE, Thursday, Oct. 10,
VIA BALTIMORE, Friday, Oct. 11.

Commodore GOLDSBOROUGH arrived here from Washington this morning.

There was an alarm on the Roads last night, which was the darkest and stormiest of the season. Two rebel steamers came down, doubtless with the intention of attempting to run the blockade, but withdrew when they found that they had been observed.

OUR FORTRESS MONROE CORRESPONDENCE

THE LOSS OF THE STEAMER FANNY—THE LATE AFFAIR AT HATTERAS—PROBABLE ATTEMPT TO GET THE MERRIMAC AND YORKTOWN TO SEA.

FORTRESS MONROE, Monday, Oct. 9, 1861.

There has been unusual interest attending events of the past week. The loss of the Government chartered steamer *Fanny*, which fell into the hands of the rebels in Pamlico Sound, together with about thirty prisoners, (the precise number is not yet known,) and equipage, &c., to the amount of nearly $50,000, was under circumstances, which, if they do not convict the Captain and crew of deliberately throwing the vessel into the hands of the rebels, certainly do of abandoning her in a manner that makes the case but little better for them. Those who have examined the case with reference to an impartial opinion are quite disposed to a verdict at least as unfavorable to the Captain as this. The boat will not be paid for before the circumstances of her loss are thoroughly sifted, and I believe that Quartermaster TALLMADGE, by whom she was chartered, has given notice to this effect.

Next in interest and the very next in the chain of current events, as well as intimately connected, is the almost total destruction of the expedition sent by the rebels against our handful of men near Oregon Inlet, forty miles above Hatteras. It will be recollected that on the arrival of the seven companies of Indianians, Col. HAWKINS sent them to Chicocomico, the aforesaid place near Oregon Inlet, a distance of about forty miles. It was in conveying the baggage, &c., the second day, that the *Fanny* was lost. This success led the rebels to determine to capture the Indianians; and so the next day or the day following, a force of between 2,500 and 3,000, divided into two bodies, started from Roanoke Island for that purpose. The upper body embarked on boats, and commenced shelling our troops with guns on launches. Our troops made a precipitate retreat, leaving their sick and pickets behind, to the number of about fifty. Their conduct does not appear to have been very gallant, though until more particulars come to hand, perhaps it would be more just not to pass judgment.

The other body landed lower down Pamlico Sound, several miles, and commenced marching up. They were, it is thought, mostly Georgians, were well armed and uniformed.

In the morning, anticipating something of the sort, Capt. CHAUNCEY, of the *Susquehanna*, instructed Capt. BRAINE to proceed with his gunboat, the *Monticello*, up the outside, and as near the beach, in order to cover the retreat of our men and afford them as much assistance as possible in their perilous situation. At the same time Col. HAWKINS started with a body of 500 men by land.

The *Monticello* proceeded up to a point a few miles above Hatteras Light, but saw nothing. While laying to for observation, a body of ten or fifteen rebels hove in sight on the beach below, and in close and regular order commenced their march towards where they expected to meet our troops. The band was playing, the flags flying, and the commanding officer and his staff rode at their head. When nearly opposite the *Monticello*, and in short range, Capt. BRAINE discharged his guns, charged with shell, into their midst. The gentlemen on horses and the foremost files received pretty nearly the entire benefit of the first fire, and neither pranced nor marched more, being mowed down like grass. The *Monticello* repeated its shells in rapid succession into the ranks of the rebels, who soon broke and scattered in all directions. But there was no getting away from the shells, for the beach was not wide enough; hundreds ran into the water up to their mouths, but only to be slaughtered by the bursting shells. A patch of shrubbery afforded protection to quite a body. But it was only worse for them, as shells planted among them made the greater havoc, and they ran out like sheep, throwing up their arms wildly and vainly endeavoring to get out of the way. Two schooners, with at least fifty on board of each, were sunk with all on board, and it is reported that a steamboat with a body of troops shared the same fate.

For more than three hours the *Monticello* shelled the rebels in this way. Those who were not killed succeeded by a few small boats and by swimming, in reaching the rebel steamers in Pamlico Sound, and night coming on the *Monticello* retired to Hatteras, where the Indianians and all our forces, with the exception of those who fell into the upper attacking party, arrived at Hatteras in safety. It is thought that the loss of the Indianians on the *Fanny* and at Chicocomico, was from seventy-five to one hundred men.

Gen. MANSFIELD arrived at Hatteras on Monday, but Gen. THOMAS WILLIAMS will relieve him in a few days. It is reported that Gen. MANSFIELD will command at Camp Hamilton on his return.

There is no prospect that Gen. WOOL will be relieved in the command of this post. Whatever may be said to the contrary, this is the present state of the case. He has earnestly implored the Government for more troops, but his requests have thus far been answered by the withdrawal of his veterans and the substitution of new recruits.

No doubt exists that the rebels intend to try the bold experiment of getting the *Yorktown* out to sea, and of bringing the *Merrimac* from Norfolk, probably at the same time, for the purpose of engaging the shipping here. Both ships are iron clad, but if report is true, they have not put on thick enough clothing to stand the blasts that will assail them. The decks have for some time been cleared for these bold adventurers; but I need not repeat the preparations that have been made for them. The *Minnesota* and *Susquehannah* here, and the *Cumberland* and *Congress* at Newport's News, stand guard, and only hope to have an opportunity of thumping the iron sides of the rebel ships. The *Minnesota* and *Cumberland* have rifled guns that throw a solid shot one hundred and eighty pounds in weight. But there is the Union gun that launches forth four hundred and thirty pound solid shots, the heaviest in the world. No iron or timber ever put together to float can, it is believed, stand before its shots. We are reckoning on learning something on the much mooted subject of iron-clad ships operated on by heavy cannon shot, and only fear that the rebels will disappoint our expectations of adding something to the stock of knowledge in this particular.

MARS.

THE WARSAW OF AMERICA.

WHAT CANADA IS EXPECTED TO BELIEVE.

From the Quebec Morning Chronicle, Oct. 5.

The writer of the following letter is a man whose standing is a sufficient guarantee of the truth of his statements. Occurrences, personal to himself, will doubtless be heard of hereafter in official quarters—that is, if the British Government have not forgotten how to protect their subjects. The grinding tyranny towards American men and women, of which he vividly speaks, will remedy itself. It is manifest it cannot last long, for, like ambition, tyranny o'erleaps itself, and soon breeds armed rebellion.

QUEBEC, Friday, Oct. 4, 1861.

To the Editor of the Morning Chronicle:

SIR: The horrors practiced by the Lincoln Government upon the people of that once beautiful and refined city, Baltimore, have earned for it the name of the Warsaw of America. At this moment the most cultured and talented men of Maryland are pining in the fortress cells of that city; deprived of the common requisites of the humblest condition of life, and subject to undergo harrowing circumstances that the most callous fiend is free from; seven and eight gentlemen forced into a cell without bedding, blankets, water to wash, or changes of linen from week's end to week's end; and with a refinement of cruelty and mental torture unknown in any civilized country of the world, cut off from all intercourse or knowledge of their families or of the outer world.

Men alone are not the only victims of this wicked and accursed tyranny, but even ladies of rank are similarly situated, their crimes being receiving letters from absent husbands or fathers—or wearing red and white ribbons or dresses—or having given charity to the widow or orphan of some one who died in the Southern army. Against the men no charges are made, and the only warrant upon which they are held is that their names are inscribed by Mr. LINCOLN or Mr. SEWARD upon a list in the hands of a convicted murderer and burglar. The experience of one week in Baltimore, and the horrors inflicted upon the unhappy people of that fated city, would appear to any people used to the actions of a regular Government—even of the greatest European despotism—an exaggeration, did not the papers in the service of the infamous fanatics who despotically wield the Government of the land, themselves foreshadow the gross iniquity, and call upon the gaping and frightened crowd to fall down and worship the bloody idol they have set up before them.

The prime expounder and minister to the vengeance of LINCOLN and SEWARD is of the most abhorrent stamp, and has inaugurated their reign of terror in Baltimore only as such a wretch could conceive it. This man is a pardoned convict named BERRETT, who, after receiving sentence of death for murder and burglary, and having been known to have committed six assassinations, was released from prison and made a jailer, but was dismissed for misconduct; he was the captain of a murderous crew called the "Blood-Tubs," and when all honest men shrank from him, President LINCOLN and his minion, SEWARD, sought and employed him as the minister of their vengeance. This ruffian has daily interviews with the President, and returns from Washington with a fresh list of proscribed victims. BERRETT has chosen the tools and habits of his old trade of burglar, to do the work of his employers. The universal terror and abject subserviency of the Northern States to the dictates of their oppressor has not been shared by Maryland, and it has therefore been deemed more prudent to make the domiciliary visits in the dead of the night. BERRETT takes with him several escaped thieves, his former "pals," and, accompanied by a file of soldiers, goes forth after midnight to do the bidding of the "best and freest Government in the world!" by breaking into the houses of their victims, dragging them from their beds, and thrusting them, handcuffed, into the cells of Fortress McHenry. Gen. HOWARD, an old gentleman, the candidate for Governor, and his son Mr. F. HOWARD, were taken from their beds and from the sides of their wives between 1 and 2 o'clock on a Thursday morning, by BERRETT and a file of soldiers, who wounded with their bayonets Mr. F. HOWARD's little son, six years old, and so ill-treated Mrs. HOWARD that she died on the Sunday following. Mr. LINCOLN thought "she was served too well, and declared that the wives and brats of traitors deserved to be threaded upon red-hot jack-chains!" To the suffering children and wives of his victims he replies to their request to be permitted to see their parents with a refusal couched in obscene and brutal language, or with some filthy jest that could not be put upon paper.

The week before last, BERRETT, upon SEWARD's order, broke into the mansion of a lady of rank, whose husband is in Europe, and, with his file of soldiers, pulled her from her bed; without permitting her to dress, or even put on her shoes, the fellow forced her to go with him from the attic to the cellar in her night gown, whilst he tore up the carpets, forced up the floors, and cut to pieces the beds, mattresses, brocaded chairs, sofas, &c., and turned out every trunk and drawer, leaving the beautiful residence a total wreck. No reason has been assigned for this outrage, except that his patron, the President, willed it. On the following night the house of a venerable gentleman was forcibly entered, and every bed cut to pieces; his three daughters were pulled out of their beds, and subjected to brutal indelicacies, the heart sickens at. The following morning the Colonel of these honorable and gallant defenders of their country, named WILSON, was taken into custody for various robberies, the property having been found in his shop in Brooklyn, N. Y. The house of Mr. GEORGE, who had no connection with politics, was searched for arms; as a matter of course, none were found, but a quantity of wine was, and the officers in command of this respectable and gallant army carried it off. Mr. GEORGE determined to bring the thieves to justice, but Mr. SEWARD has thrown his protection around them, and threatens and bullies the sufferer.

Mr. FAULKNER, the late Ambassador from the United States to France, has been imprisoned in a common felon's cell, without even straw to lie upon, leaving his three motherless and unprotected daughters in a hotel, Mr. LINCOLN refusing him permission to send a message to them, and robbing him of all the money he had with him. LINCOLN, when told of the young ladies' grief, and that their dresses were wet with tears, ridiculed it, and made filthy and obscene jokes at their expense. Mr. WALLIS, President of the Senate, a man of refined mind, elegantly educated, who held his large fortune as a trust for every good and benevolent purpose, whose eloquence and high talent vied with his goodness and his virtues has been consigned to a narrow cell with six other gentlemen, without the commonest convenience that the poorest beggar can command for the wants of nature, torn from his wife and family while suffering from severe sickness, without a change of linen, and robbed of all his money. Mr. Ross WINANS, nearly eighty years of age, was taken from his splendid mansion in the middle of the night, and, for a second time, consigned to a cell. This time his crime was giving food, daily, to 2,500 poor people. His last release from prison cost him $50,000 bribe to a member of the Government that the Toronto *Globe* defends!

Mrs. DAVIS, a lady of large fortune, has fed nearly one thousand poor daily. Mr. SEWARD commanded her to desist from doing so; she refused, and published his command and her letter of refusal; the paper that published it has been suppressed, the materials of the office carried off, and the editor imprisoned; and this the Toronto *Globe*, with an assurance as brazen as only the *Globe* can assume, has the hardihood, on British territory, in a land of freedom, and to the beards of freemen, to put itself forward to sustain the villainies of the foulest faction that ever disgraced any land,—a faction that call for liberty and strangled freedom, muzzles the Press, punishes charity, derides virtue, and raises the most hideous despotism to hide its robberies and its incapacity.

"No matter how base tyrants gain their sway,
Knaves can be found to praise them—if they ll pay."

ANDY JOHNSON AND THE TENNESSEE EXILES.

Hon. ANDREW JOHNSON, of Tennessee, said, in his speech at Columbus, last week, referring to a visit to Camp Dick Robinson:

The other day, when I stood in the presence of TWO THOUSAND Tennesseeans, exiled like myself from their homes of comfort and the families of their love, I found that my manhood and sternness of mind were all nothing, and that I was only a child. There they were, my friends and fellow-citizens of my beloved State, gathered upon the friendly soil of Kentucky, from the tender sirpling of sixteen to the gray-haired fathers of sixty, all mourning the evil that has befallen our land and our homes, but all seeking for arms wherewith to go back and drive the invader from our fields and hearthstones. [Applause.] I essayed to speak to them words of counsel and encouragement, but speech was denied me. I stood before them as one who is dumb. If it be true that out of the fullness of the heart the mouth speaketh, it is also true that the heart may be too full for the utterance of speech. And such were ours—two thousand of us exiled Tennesseeans, and all silent! Silent as a city of the dead! But there was no torpor there. There were the bounding heart and throbbing brain, there were the burning cheek and the blazing eye, all more eloquent than ever were the utterings of human speech. [Cheers.] Each of that throng of exiles, who had wandered among the mountains and hid in their caverns, who had slept in the forest, and squeezed themselves, one by one, through the pickets of the invader, each was now offering comfort and pledging fidelity to the other. Youth and age were banding together in a holy alliance that will never yield till our country and our flag, our Government and our institutions are bathed in the sunlight of peace, and consecrated by the baptism of patriotic blood. [Vociferous applause.]

There were their homes, and there too is mine—right over there. And yet we were homeless—exiled! And why? Was it for crime? Had we violated any law? Had we offended the majesty of our Government, or done wrong to any human being? Nay, none of these. Our fault, and our only fault, was loving our country too well to permit its betrayal. And for this the remorseless agents of that "sum of all villainies," secession, drove us from our families and firesides, and made us exiles and wanderers. But the time shall soon come when we wanderers *will go home!* [Cheers.] For depend upon it, my friends, this monstrous iniquity cannot long subsist. Some bolt of Heaven's righteous vengeance, red with uncommon wrath, will blast the traitors in their high estate." But whatever they may do—though they may ravage our State and make desolate our homes, though they convert the caves of our mountains into sepulchres and turn our valleys and plains into grave-yards, there is still one thing they *cannot do*—they never can, while God reigns, *make East Tennessee a land of slaves!*

A HANDSOME TESTIMONIAL.—Messrs. GURNEY & SON have received from the Prince of Wales a very handsome acknowledgment of an elegant photographic album, containing portraits of the Prince and the members of his suite, which they sent to him some time since. It comes in the shape of a large gold medal, with the Prince's head on one side, surrounded by the words, "ALBERT EDWARD, Prince of Wales," and his crest, the plume and motto, on the other. Around the edge of the medal, which is about three-eighths of an inch thick, are the words, "Presented to Messrs. GURNEY & SONS, Photographers, New-York, 1860." Accompanying the medal are letters of thanks from Major-Gen. BRUCE, on behalf of the Prince. Messrs. GURNEY have received similar letters from the Duke of Newcastle, on behalf of the Queen, and from the other members of the Prince's suite, acknowledging the elegant portraits he has sent them.

The following is a copy of the letter received in acknowledgment of the portraits sent to the Queen:

DOWNING-STREET, LONDON, Feb. 26, 1861.

GENTLEMEN: The Queen has received the album and oil portrait of the Prince of Wales.

I am commanded by Her Majesty to convey to you her thanks for these beautiful specimens of American Art, and to assure you of her appreciation of the skill with which they are executed, and of the feeling which prompted you to send so interesting a *souvenir* of the visit of His Royal Highness to New-York.

I am, gentlemen, your obedient servant,
NEWCASTLE.

Messrs. GURNEY & SON.

A DWELLING-HOUSE BLOWN UP WITH POWDER.—On Wednesday evening, some person or persons threw two jugs filled with powder, to which slow matches were attached, into the house of EDWARD BRAN, an Irish blacksmith, on the corner of Prentiss and Parker streets, Roxbury. An explosion quickly followed the act, and the house and furniture were badly shattered, but none of the inmates were injured. One side of the house, for a distance of fifteen feet, was blown completely out, and the inside partitions and walls were badly shattered, and nearly every window in the house was broken. The powder was thrown in through one of the rear windows into a bedroom. The family at the time were in a front room. It was evidently supposed by the perpetrators that Mr. BRAN and family had retired. If such had been the case, all of them must have been killed, for the powder exploded near the bed.—*Boston Courier*.

FOUR DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE GLASGOW OFF CAPE RACE.

ST. JOHNS, N. F., Friday, Oct. 11.

The steamship *Glasgow*, which sailed from Liverpool on Wednesday, Oct. 2, via Queenstown, Thursday, the 3d, passed Cape Race at 5 o'clock this afternoon, *en route* to New-York. She was boarded by the news-yacht of the New-York Associated Press, and the regular news dispatch obtained.

The dates by the *Glasgow* are four days later than per steamship *Asia*, at New-York.

The steamship *North Briton*, from Quebec, arrived at Liverpool on the 1st inst.

The steamship *Hammonia*, from New-York, arrived out on the 3d.

The London *Times*, in an article expatiating on the recent proclamation of Major-Gen. FREMONT, says this document is not to be wondered at, and the adoption of the Abolition doctrine may, if the strife goes on, be successfully urged upon the United States Government, but fears the result of such a measure would not be satisfactory.

A London company is being formed for cotton cultivation at Queensland with Coolie labor.

A submarine telegraphic cable has been successfully laid from Valsa to Alexandria.

The Paris *Constitutionnel* asserts that the negotiations relative to the intervention in Mexico have reached no definite result. No Convention whatever has yet been drawn up.

The St. Petersburg *Bee* predicts the early recognition by France of the Southern Confederacy.

The Anglo-French commercial treaty went into operation on the 1st inst. An Imperial decree opens the principal French ports for the importation of cotton and woollen yarns from England and Belgium.

The Bank of France has further advanced the rate of discount from 5½ to 6 per cent.

The Paris Bourse showed a decline. Rentes were quoted at f.68.40.

It is reported that France will interpose between Italy and Spain.

Commercial.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

TUESDAY—The sales of COTTON for two days have been 16,000 bales. The market, since the last steamer, has remained quiet, and sales have been limited at the prices then quoted. The sales to speculators and exporters reached 5,750 bales, the market closing quiet but firm.

The sales, to-day, (Tuesday) reach 12,000 bales, including 4,000 to speculators and exporters, the market closing firm but still unchanged.

The advices from Manchester are favorable, the market for GOODS and YARNS ruling quiet, but firm.

LIVERPOOL BREADSTUFFS MARKET.

The BREADSTUFFS market is generally quiet and firm. CORN has an upward tendency. Various circulars report FLOUR easier at 27s.@30s. WHEAT quiet and steady; red Western, 10s. 4d.@11s. 6d.; red Southern, 12s.; white Western, 12s.@12s. 3d; white Southern, 12s. 6d.@13s. CORN is active and advanced 9d.; mixed is quoted at 42s.9d.; yellow, 31s. 6d.@32s.; white, 33s.@35s. 6d.

LIVERPOOL PROVISION MARKET.

The Provision market is generally dull. BEEF is nominal. PORK quiet. BACON flat, with a declining tendency. TALLOW steady.

LIVERPOOL PRODUCE MARKET.

SUGAR firm. COFFEE firmer, with a slight improvement in lower qualities. RICE is steady. ASHES are firm at 33s.@35s. for Pots and Pearls. RESIN—Common is firmer, but without transactions. SPIRITS OF TURPENTINE have an upward tendency and are quoted at 64s.

LONDON MARKETS.

BREADSTUFFS downward. SUGAR firm. COFFEE buoyant. TEA quiet for common Congou. RICE quiet. TALLOW firm, at 49s. LINSEED OIL steady, at 34s.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.

OCT. 2—EVENING.—Consols closed at 92⅞@92 15-16 for money.

AMERICAN STOCKS.

Sales of Illinois Central Railroad shares at 39¼@39¾ discount; Erie shares, 23¾.

LATEST VIA QUEENSTOWN.

LIVERPOOL, Thursday, Oct. 3—P. M.

COTTON—Sales to-day reach 15,000 bales, including 6,000 bales to speculators and exporters, the market closing firm but unchanged.

BREADSTUFFS steady. CORN closes firmer.

PROVISIONS dull. LONDON, Thursday.

Consols closed for money at 92⅞.

AMERICAN STOCKS.

The latest sales are Illinois Central shares at 39¾ discount.

Ovariotomy.

On Tuesday, the 24th ult., Dr. GEORGE J. FISHER, of Sing Sing, assisted by Drs. STEWART, LEE, SNOWDEN, and FULLER, of Peekskill, Dr. NIVISON, of Yonkers, and Dr. LANGER, of Davenport, O., performed the operation of ovariotomy, on the person of a married lady, aged 23 years, a resident of the village of Peekskill. The tumor had attained the magnitude of over fifty pounds weight. Its character was what the doctors call a multilocular, cystic, ovarian tumor; that is to say, it was made up of one enormous sac, within which were thousands of lesser sacs or cysts, varying in size from a pin's head, to a pea, grape, an orange, and a man's hand; each of these cysts is filled with a thick gelatinous fluid; in some so thick that it will scarcely flow out when the cyst is opened.

The operation was performed while the patient was under the influence of ether and chloroform, and consisted of opening the abdomen by an incision of only four inches in length. The hand of the operator was introduced into the abdomen, for the purpose of detaching the numerous and extensive adhesions which were found, and bringing forward the large cysts, which were emptied of their contents and drawn out. This was continued until the whole mass was removed. The pedicle, or stem of the tumor, was secured by a metallic clasp, the tumor cut off, the wound dressed, and the patient allowed to recover her consciousness, when she was taken from the operating table and placed in bed.

The patient, who has sustained but an inconsiderable prostration of vital power, has experienced no fever or inflammation, and is considered entirely out of danger. Prior to the operation she was sinking rapidly, and would probably have died in the course of a few weeks.

Up to the year 1851, the entire number of operations of ovariotomy on record for all countries, and all times past, were two hundred and twenty-two. During the past ten years, the operation has grown in favor with the profession, and many lives have been saved by its successful performance. No more perfect or distinct triumph in this branch of surgery has fallen under our notice at any time than the one recorded above.

Arrivals in the City.

Brigadier-Gen. Tyler, of the United States Army, from Connecticut; Zadock Pratt, of Prattsville; Mr. Molyneux, British Consul, from Georgia, and lady; T. W. Kennard and family, of England; and Mrs. Col. Burke and son, from Washington, are at the Everett House.

Senator Ira Harris, of Albany; Commander Stedman, of the United States navy; J. W. Preston and P. G. Watmergh, of the United States Navy; Col. Fletcher Webster, of the United States Army; Mr. McClellan and lady, of Kentucky; Capt. Duane, of the United States Engineers; and Juan Quello Beguer and Miss Carmita Beguer, of Philadelphia, are at the Astor House.

Hon. H. G. Knight, of Massachusetts; Dr. Armsby, U. S. Consul to Naples; W. T. Worth, of the U. S. Army; Dr. Brooks, of Ohio; Rev. H. M. Stewart, of Philadelphia; N. Washburn, of Worcester; Wm. Pollock, of Pittsfield; G. Stanbuck, of New-Bedford; S. G. Boughton, of Boston; T. Belknap, of Hartford; R. R. Andrews, of Massachusetts; W. R. Haigh, of England; C. C. Wells, of the U. S. Navy; S. Hayman, of Paris; G. G. White, of Kentucky; J. Porter, Canada, and W. Y. Beach, of Wallingford, Conn., are at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

Commodore Inman, of the U. S. Navy; T. Edwards, of London; A. Gillespie, of Liverpool, and George Wostenholm, of Sheffield, England, are at the Clarendon Hotel.

Capt. Fredley and Wm. McDye, of the United States Army; J. A. Howell, of the United States Navy; Capt. R. L. Granger and A. J. Stewart, of the United States Army; Dr. W. A. Hammond, of the United States Navy; C. Guillen, of Philadelphia; W. Getty, of Philadelphia; E. Mulford, of Montross; Chas. E. Peck and lady, of Buffalo, and Chas. Fitz-Simmons, of Rochester, are at the Metropolitan Hotel.

A. Graves, of Chicago; L. L. Becker and lady, of California; A. S. Clapp and lady, of Boston; John Leighton, of Boston; L. de Arlenear and S. d'Aniaga, from Washington, and Chas. H. Hasgood, of Chicago, are at the Fifth-avenue Hotel.

Lieut. P. C. Johnson, of the United States Navy; W. B. Cogswell, of Syracuse; A. C. Dallas, of Philadelphia, and S. S. Lewis, of Boston, are at the Brevoort House.

Judge Gould, of New-York; Hon. J. L. Davis and son, from Washington; Dr. George Lewis, of New-York, and S. S. Day and family, of Springfield, are at the International Hotel.

Personal.

NEAL DOW has been commissioned Colonel of the Thirteenth Regiment of Maine Volunteers. Mr. Dow has long desired to join the ranks of the defenders of his country, but has been restrained by duties which he owed to his family, of an imperative nature; those who know him best assert that he has a natural aptitude for military affairs, and that his greatest difficulties will arise from his desire to be always busy, leading him to do, or to attempt, too much.

LOCAL POLITICS.

THE GERMAN MOVEMENT.

Meeting of the Union Committee.

In accordance with the terms of the adjournment, on Thursday night last, the Executive Committee of one from each of the 22 Wards of the City, appointed by the "Consolidated German Union League," met at 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon, in Pythagoras Hall, Nos. 134 and 136 Canal-street.

Dr. WILHELM was *ex officio* Chairman, he being the President of the League, and Mr. J. I. FRIEDMANN performed the duties of Secretary.

Dr. WILHELM opened the proceedings with a statement of the important duties devolving upon the Committee, and expressed the hope that such action would at once be taken as would convince the people of New-York that their German fellow-citizens were determined to take an independent stand in securing local reform, while they sustained the Constitution and the Union.

With these sentiments the whole Committee, although impartially made up of hitherto divergent and even strenuously hostile political elements, heartily and unanimously agreed.

The first business taken up was provision for organization, and a Constitution and By-laws for the League.

To this intent, a Committee of Three was, on motion of Mr. BRILL, named by the President, as follows:

Messrs. Brill, Boeckel, and Marchot.

After some debate, a Committee on Nominations was, upon motion of Mr. HUGO WESENDONCK, designated as follows:

Messrs. Wesendonck, Nicolaus Fischer, John J. Friedmann, Julius Brill, Michael Lindheim, and Andreas Willmann.

A protracted and very animated discussion of the various local tickets presented by the different political organizations, then ensued, Messrs. Dittenhoefer, Lindheim, Michael C. Gross, Samuel Tschirner, Friedmann and Wesendonck participating. Each series of candidates was taken up in turn, and thoroughly canvassed.

The prevailing and emphatic expression of all the speakers was that the time when the New-York voters of the German tongue could be attached to the train of any mere party, for party views alone, had passed. The object at present before them was a combination, without regard to political antecedents, of all who desire to maintain the American Constitution and Union as they were framed by the fathers of the Republic; to rescue the Government from threatened destruction, and to place in all our public seats of authority honest, capable and energetic men.

Mr. Gross alluded with much force and eloquence to the enthusiastic response made to the call of the Union by the citizens of German extraction from Maine to Missouri, and, in common with his colleagues, gave utterance to the wish that they might be deemed as worthy to sit in the council chambers of the nation as they were, evidently, deemed fit to shed their blood upon its battle-fields.

In consonance with these views, which the Committee on Nominations shaped into a distinct determination, the following ticket was finally agreed upon, viz.:

For Sheriff—F. L. Vulte, Dem.
For County Clerk—Lemuel Bangs, Rep.
For Supervisor—Orison Blunt, Rep.
For District-Attorney—James M. Smith, Dem.
For Judge of Supreme Court—Thomas W. Clerke, Dem.
For Judges of Superior Court—L. B. Woodruff, Rep., Murray Hoffman, Dem.
For Judge of Common Pleas—John R. Brady, Dem.
For Judge of Marine Court—Robert A. Adams, Rep.

This important proceeding having been satisfactorily terminated, on motion of Mr. GROSS, a Sub-Committee of Conference, to consist of ten, was appointed by the Chairman as follows: Messrs. Michael C. Gross, Samuel Tschirner, Dr. Dulon, —— Wurzburger, Hugo Wesendonck, Nicolaus Fischer, John J. Freedman, Julius Brill, M. Lindheim and Andreas Willmann.

This Committee was empowered to confer with the Committees of other political organizations in the City concerning joint measures to be hereafter taken.

It was also authorized to select and place upon the ticket the names of suitable candidates for the office of Coroner, no nomination having yet been made for that post, by the Committee of Twenty-two.

After fixing the time and place of meeting for the Executive Committee for 8 o'clock P. M. on Tuesday, the 15th inst., and those of the Committee of Conference for 10 A. M. on Sunday next, at Pythagoras Hall, an adjournment was had at 8 o'clock with three cheers for the Union League and its independent ticket.

The German Union in Williamsburgh.

An extra meeting of the German Union Association of Brooklyn, Eastern District, was held in the rooms of the Association at No. 45 Ewen-street, Williamsburgh, at 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon.

The attendance was large, and a spirit of unanimity prevailed.

In the absence of Mr. M. MAYER, Mr. HERMANN THIEME was called to the Chair. Mr. THIEME opened the proceedings with a brief but stirring appeal to the members present to coöperate with the general movement now on foot to secure to the German-American voters of New-York City and State the recognition of their true political value, the protection of all their constitutional rights, and, over and above all, as comprising all these aims, the integrity of the National Government and the National Union.

Mr. THIEME's pithy address was received with great applause.

Mr. FRANZ SCHMID, the regular Secretary of the Association, then proceeded to read the minutes of the last meeting, which embodied a highly favorable report of its financial condition and a resolution to support, at the next Autumn elections, such candidates only for office as shall positively declare their opposition to oppressive temperance and Sunday laws.

This resolution having been made the order of the day, the extra meeting assembled, it was taken up and generally and warmly sustained. The conclusion was finally reached to appoint a Committee of Five to investigate the position in regard to these questions, of the candidates already nominated for State and local office, and to select a ticket from among them that shall accord with the principles of the Association. The members of this Committee were nominated and chosen by vote, as follows:

Hermann Thieme, Franz Schmid, John Bauman, Martin Mayer and Henri Fischer, with instructions to report at the next meeting.

Bitter complaint was made by several members of the course pursued by a certain Brooklyn daily, which, it was alleged, is doing all in its power to discredit and cripple the action of the German voters. As their motives were misrepresented, and their movements so constantly opposed, independent action, it was loudly declared, was the better choice for them to make.

In conclusion, the Chairman *pro tem.* made a highly patriotic address, reiterating the intention of the German voters to be the inflexible support of the Constitution and the laws of the Republic, and terminated his remarks by proposing three cheers for the Union, which were lustily and unanimously given.

The Association then, at 5 P. M., adjourned to meet again at the call of the President.

Third Republican Assembly District Nomination.

The Third Republican Assembly District Convention met last evening at the Fifth Ward Hotel, and nominated CHAS. T. POLHEMUS, Esq., Counselor-at-Law, as candidate for Assembly.

Tammany Assembly Nominations.

The various District Nominating Conventions met last evening, with the following results:

First District nominated JOHN CALLAHAN.
Second District nominated DANIEL LEARY.
Third District nominated GEORGE LOUTRELL.
Fourth District adjourned to Monday.
Sixth District nominated WM. J. COEY.
Seventh District nominated DANIEL YOUNG.
Eighth District nominated FRANCIS CLARK.
Ninth District adjourned to Wednesday.
Tenth District adjourned to Thursday.
Eleventh District nominated JOHN HARDY.
Twelfth District nominatdd ANDREW SMITH.
Thirteenth District nominated ALEXANDER WARD.
Fourteenth District nominated ROBERT HUTCHINGS.
Fifteenth District nominated GILBERT J. CODDINGTON.
Sixteenth District adjourned to Tuesday next.
Seventeenth District adjourned to Tuesday next.

The Syracuse People's Union Nominating Convention.

This Convention, which claims to be the Simonpure, authorized by the Union Convention at Syracuse, met at Room No. 19 Cooper Institute last evening, for the purpose of concluding their nominations, Dr. AUSTIN presided. After collecting funds to pay for the rent of the room, considerable confusion occurred, owing to a conflict of opinion as to the order of making nominations. After several hours had been consumed in squabbling, the following nominations were made:

For Judge of Marine Court—A. K. Maynard.
For Judge of Superior Court—Murray Hoffman, Lewis B. Woodruff.
For Judge of Common Pleas—John R. Brady.

An ineffectual effort was made to get the Convention to support ABRAHAM D. RUSSELL, under a promise of the support of the *Herald*. The Convention evidently did not think that the *Herald's* support would be a *quid pro quo*.

After a stormy time, balloting for Supervisor, the Convention nominated C. J. BROWN by acclamation.

After appointing a Committee of Conference with other organizations, the Convention adjourned to Wednesday night.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

CIRCUIT COURT—CALENDAR FOR MONDAY NEXT.—Nos. 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 64, 65, 66, 68, 69, 70, 71, 46.

COUNTY FINANCES.—At a meeting of the Board of Supervisors held in Flatbush Thursday evening, the Chairman of the Committee on General Taxes presented the annual statement of the amount of taxes necessary to be raised in the county at large for the current year, to meet the ordinary and contingent expenses of the county, including the interest and installments of the principal of the public debt falling due with the current fiscal year, and for the support of the poor, including the amount paid for the relief of the families of volunteers gone to the war, viz.:

Installment on Public Debt	$ 40,000
Interest on Public Debt	30,000
Support of the Poor	175,000
Expenses of soup houses	10,000
Penitentiary supplies	18,000
Salaries of keeper, &c., at penitentiary	6,800
Jail expenses	40,000
Pay of Jurors of the several Courts	17,000
Coroners' fees	5,000
Salary of City and County Judges	7,000
Salary of Commissioner to take testimony	1,000
Salary of Commissioner of Jurors, ass'ts, &c.	3,500
Salary and expenses of District Attorney and assistants, over receipts	1,000
Salary and expenses of Surrogate, over rec'ts	45
Board of Witnesses	140
Police expenses	110
Superintendents of Poor (deficiency of last year)	15,000
Lunatic Asylum (deficiency over loan)	14,000
Volunteer relief fund	85,000
Contingent fund	160,000
Total	$629,695

The report was adopted.

A SHOOTING AFFRAY.—PATRICK FOX was arrested, yesterday, by officer VAN BRUNT, of the Third Precinct, and committed to await the result of injuries inflicted by him upon the person of JOSEPH MCCORMICK. About a month ago the accused and McCORMICK were discussing political matters in a low drinking place on Hamilton-avenue, near Van Brunt-street, which finally merged into a regular fight, during which Fox drew a pistol, it is alleged, and shot McCORMICK in the groin. The injured man has lingered along, until now his attending physician has decided that he cannot recover, hence the arrest of FOX.

ARREST ON SUSPICION OF MURDER.—A man named Daniel MCCAULEY, residing on Macomb-street near Fifth-avenue, was arrested by Sergeant FERRY and Officers OSWOLD and STOOLHOFF, on Thursday night, on suspicion of having killed JAMES DALTON, in New-York, on the night of the 29th of September last. The body of DALTON was found in the water, at the foot of Seventy-first-street, bearing evident marks of violence. As MCCAULEY was the last man seen with him alive, and as it was known that they had quarreled about that time, suspicion has rested upon the accused, and he was accordingly arrested, and sent to New-York for trial.

MURDER TRIALS.—There are four murder cases on the calendar for trial in the Court of Oyer and Terminer, at the present term, viz.: WM. CURTIS, for killing Policeman MARTIN, at the corner of Washington and Prospect streets; GIBBONS and SHINNESS, for a murder growing out of an affray in the Eastern District; and MYERS, who killed HALLOHAN, in New-York City. The prisoners were yesterday arraigned and pleaded not guilty to the indictments found against them.

WILLIAMSBURGH DISPENSARY.—Four hundred and sixty-six patients were treated at this institution during the last month, viz.: Males, 119; females, 347. *Diseases*—Injuries, 13; nervous, 24; skin, 45; head, 11; abdomen, 113; eye and ear, 16; rheumatism, 6; urinary, 5; fevers, 20; head, lungs and throat, 70; minor surgery, 85; abscess, 3; vaccinated, 3; 763 prescriptions were gratuitously dispensed.

Election of Directors of the Missouri and Western Telegraph Company.

ST. LOUIS, Friday, Oct. 11.

At the annual meeting of the stockholders of the Missouri and Western Telegraph Company, held in this city, the following gentlemen were elected Directors for the ensuing year:

John H. Lightner, Charles M. Stebbins, Charles J. Osborn, J. H. Wade, Anson Stager, Charles Davenport and Wm. Hunter.

At a subsequent meeting of the Board of Directors CHARLES DAVENPORT, of Cincinnati, was elected President, and J. R. ELWOOD, of Rochester, Secretary and Treasurer.

The Pennsylvania Election.

PHILADELPHIA, Friday, Oct. 11.

The official vote of Chester County shows a majority of over 4,000 against the Peace Party, not including the vote of 2,000 soldiers.

Berks County elects Judge WOODWARD and Senator CLYMER